

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 48.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIII.
NUMBER 44.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1876.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MORUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY 30TH OCTOBER.

MR. EUGENE SCHUYLER, the Ambassador of the United States at Constantinople, has published a book on Russia in Central Asia, in which he shows up Russia in her true colors. Of the abominable and hideous cruelties which marked the Khivan campaign, Mr. Schuyler gives some extraordinary instances. Here is a specimen of Russian instructions from headquarters:

"When we had gone about twenty-five miles from Khiva General Golovatchef said he had a large number of officers in his presence. I have received an order from the Commander-in-Chief; I have you will remember it, and give it to your soldiers. This expedition does not spare either sex or age. Kill all of them. After this the officers delivered the instructions to their several commands. The detachment of the Caucasus army had just then arrived, but came that evening. Golovatchef called together the officers of the Caucasus and said, 'I hope you will fulfil all these commands strictly in the Circassian style without question. You are not to spare either sex or age. Kill all of them. The old Colonel of the Caucasus said, 'Certainly, we will do exactly as you say.'"

And General Kruffmann, the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition, wrote thus to the same General Golovatchef—

"If your Excellency sees that the Yomuds are not occupying themselves with getting together money, but are assembling for the purpose of opposing our troops, or perhaps even for leaving the country, order you to move immediately upon the settlements of Yomuds, which are placed along the Buzal Canal and its branches, and to give over the settlements of the Yomuds and their families to complete destruction, and their herds and properties to confiscation. If the Yomuds become submissive, stop ravaging them, but keep watch of what is being done among them, and at the least attempt to migrate, carry out my order for the final extermination of the disobedient tribe."

These instructions, says the London Correspondent of the *Times* of India from whom we quote the above, were carried out to the letter, and Mr. Schuyler gives examples of cold-blooded, wanton, fiend-like cruelty, inflicted not only by the Cossacks, but by the lineament and regular cavalry of the Russian army, which are a match for the worst atrocities perpetrated by the Bash-Bazouks in Bulgaria. Knowing well that the insurrection in Bosnia, Bulgaria, and the Herzegovina are solely attributed to the secret inflammatory influence of Russia, the Asiatic Mussulmans in the employ of the Turk have naturally enough taken the first opportunity of retaliating indirectly upon Russia for her barbarous cruelty to their brethren in Khiva and Turkistan. And Messrs. Gladstone and Co. would make the same Russia, the pious, disinterested, and self-sacrificing champion of Christianity and humanity, the mistress of Turkey! The saying goes—"scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar." Is there much difference between the Tartar and the Turk?

AN ENGLISH JOURNAL publishes the following letter of Anuph Singh, the A. D. C., whom H. R. H., the Prince of Wales has taken to England:

"My brother and I—meaning the other side-de-camp—think that, now we have seen all here, the Field-Marshal's visit to India was only spoiled by the royal lady, his wife, not being with him, for had she been, then the cup of joy in India would have been full. I cannot tell properly her goodness and sweetness." Anup Singh is said in another letter to remark on the strength of the English people, for says he, "it takes a very great deal to make them drunk." Then again, comes a quaint little word picture, which every one will appreciate at a glance. "The Field-Marshal," says Anup Singh, who seemingly always calls the Prince of Wales by that title, "is as kind as always. He is in good health, and is cheerful, and his boom is filled with joy. We know this, for his laugh is as loud as ever."

Anuph Singh, says the London Correspondent of the *Times* of India, is said to be a passionate admirer of England, "the true paradise" as he calls it, and lives in hopes of marrying "a rich, white-faced, blue-eyed houri" and settling down into a second Maharaja Dhuleep Singh.

APROPOS of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh the same writer says that His Highness has been distinguishing himself as a sportsman. About a year ago he offered to take a bet of £100,000 to £5,000 against his killing in a single day, on his own estate, to his own gun, within three years 1,000 brace of partridges. A fortnight ago he killed 400 brace to his own gun in one day, so that he may win his bet yet. Of course this is sport.

MR. ROBERT CARINGTON'S last contest for Bucks it is said cost him £13,000, rather a heavy sum to pay for a defeat.

It is shrewdly suspected that much of the pitiless storm of indignation, which has been let loose by the English public upon the devoted head of Turkey, is owing to the non-payment of the Turkish loans, in which they are vitally interested. Apropos of these loans Hobart Pacha thus writes to the *Times*:

"The English public are told among other things, that they (the English public) have advanced many millions to sustain Turkey. I fancy most of the English subscribers to Turkish loans gave their money in the hope of sustaining themselves by high rates of interest, and not for the love of the Mussulman—besides which, in fact, scarcely half the amount was given in cash during the last twenty years, and many original subscribers have been fully repaid their outlay."

So the cat is out of the bag.

THE *Times* contradicts the rumour that Sir Bartle Frere has been offered the Governorship of Bombay.

WITH REGARD to Mr. Gladstone's proposition of autonomy the Turkish papers discuss the question, which we raised in these columns a few issues back, as to whether in providing for the self-government of the Christians, the Mahomedans are to be left out of account. The population of Herzegovina and Bosnia is 1,000,000; that is to say, 500,000 Mussulmans, 200,000 Catholics, and 300,000 Slavs. Bulgaria is inhabited by 6,000,000 people, of whom only 2,500,000 are Bulgarians. The others are Mussulmans, Greeks and Armenians. Such being the case the Turkish papers very pertinently ask, with what justice should the Mahomedans be handed over to the tender mercies of the Christians?

TUESDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.

THE PLANTERS of Darjeeling gave a ball in honor of Sir Richard and Lady Temple. The local paper says: "Perhaps the best practical contradiction to the scurrilous attacks made by some of the Calcutta papers on Sir Richard Temple's administration of Bengal is to be found in the fact that the tea planters—a thoroughly independent body of men—were well represented at this ball, and should His Honor come up to Darjeeling next year they are anxious to show that they, at all events, are fully alive to the obligation they owe and all are under to him for the practical interest he takes in the advancement of the great industry which they represent."

FARS are entertained that the khureef has suffered severely in the North-West, in consequence of the very heavy storm that occurred there lately. A large part of the Government farm land at Allahabad, where the crops were ripe, has been beaten down by the rain and is still under water.

INDIGO will turn out a very unsuccessful speculation this season, and it is anticipated that many of the smaller concerns, will have to be closed as a consequence. This will, says the *Indian Agriculturist*, make room for the better operation of the larger ones, and will give to them a better chance of success, and perhaps enhance the value of the product. Small concerns like small holdings do not always pay.

ACCORDING to the *Sud-Est*, a remedy for hydrophobia has at last been found. The discoverer is Dr. Grzygnala's, an eminent physician of Podolia, a country where the disease appears to be very common. The remedy consists in the employment of *Xanthium spinosum*. The person who has been bitten is to take 60 centigrammes (about 9 grains) of powdered *Xanthium* leaves, three times a day for three weeks. The same treatment, it is said, is applicable to animals, but the doses should be larger.

THE FRENCH MINISTER of Agriculture has recently had posted in all the crossways of the forestal domains, the following printed notice:

"Hedgehog: Lives on mice, small rodents, slugs, and grubs (vers blancs), animals harmful to agriculture. Do not kill the hedgehog. Toad: Farm assistant; destroys from twenty to thirty insects an hour. Do not kill the toad. Mole: Is continually destroying grubs (vers blancs), larvae, palmer worms and insects injurious to agriculture. No trace of vegetation is ever found in its stomach. Does more good than harm. Do not kill the mole. Maybug and its larvae or grub: Mortal enemy of agricultural plants from seventy to eighty eggs. Kill the Maybug. Birds: Each department loses several millions annually through insects. Birds are the only creatures able to contend with them victoriously. They are great caterpillar killers and agricultural assistants. Children, do not disturb the nests. Children will be paid 25 centimes for every 500 Maybugs placed in the hands of the Guard-champetre."

There is much good sense in these instructions.

A SERIOUS accident befel the mail train from Bombay. Six carriages ran off the line near Jubbulpore on Saturday night. Several persons were hurt, but none, we are glad to hear, were killed.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Delhi Assemblage, we observe, have corrected their advertisement which we noticed last week. They now notify that it is their intention to send answers to all applicants for space, if anything interferes with the grant of the required ground. Applicants, who send a registered letter requesting a concession of space and receive no answer, may be sure that their wishes have been complied with.

IN MEETING the Bombay Famine the Government, says the *Pioneer*, will pursue a different line of action from what was followed during the famine of 1873-74. "There will be no colossal purchases of grain on Government account to paralyze the operations of private trade. Whatever grain may be required by Government for direct distribution will be obtained from contractors in the usual way, and private merchants will find their own interest in keeping the affected districts properly stocked." We don't see much difference. Whether the grain be laid down by Government agents direct or by the contractors, the purchases are made by Government.

A LARGE and influential deputation of Mahomedans from various parts of the North Western Provinces waited upon Sir William Muir to bid him farewell. They presented him an address to which he returned a feeling reply, from which we give the following extract:

"The form in which you propose to perpetuate the memory of my residence among you, is the one which of all others most approves itself to my sympathy and judgment. I have long appreciated the study of the noble language in which this address is so simply and elegantly written, and have myself beguiled many an hour in the company of the early Arabic writers. I look to the highest advantages being gained by your race in India from the study of your beautiful and classical language combined with the study of the literature and science of the West; and it is this combination which has led me to take so special an interest in the Mahomedan college of Allypore. It was, therefore, with no common feelings of pleasure that I learned your design of endowing a scholarship in my name having this object in view. May your liberal project long promote this enlightened purpose; and while, in but too kind and partial a spirit, it commemorates my own humble exertions, may this endowment serve to stimulate the ingenious youth of the Mahomedans of Upper India to a more strenuous study and appreciation of the Arabic language."

My friends, as for yourselves, I gladly bear witness to your many virtues. During the whole course of my administration, I have ever found the Mahomedans of Upper India faithful to the Queen; and amongst their superior ranks, very many who have been forward to support the British Government in its great work of promoting the prosperity and elevating the social and moral condition of the people."

WEDNESDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

It is stated that Mr. James Hutton has joined the *Madras Times*.

It is said that Mr. Sims Reeves has received an offer for an engagement to sing at fifty concerts in Australia for a total sum of £15,000. Time was when the Mogul Emperors used to lavish lace and lace upon a single songster.

So THE new *Madras* paper, the *European*, is not enamoured of the Natives only. It thus pays its gentle attention to the Missionaries:

"We look upon Missionaries, and their so-called labours, as a public nuisance; and were it not for the handsome remuneration which they receive the country would soon be rid of them. 'Awakenings,' 'revivals,' and such like buffoonery, would cease." The "old woman" who supports missions in India little thinks that she is but "aiding and abetting in perpetrating a system of the most gigantic fraud, and maintaining in idleness and luxury a crowd of the most ignorant and rapacious Yahoos that ever disgraced the name of Christianity."

Bravo!

THE *Pioneer* objects to the strong language of the Native Press. We give the following extract from one of its recent articles on the appointment of Native to the Civil Service:

"That idea is a ridiculous outcome of folly, cheating itself with the delusion that it is virtue, and in truth the man who wants to provide for giving up the British supremacy in India at any future time, is unworthy of being treated as a rational being. He is a donkey as well as a traitor."

And this is the mild *European*, who seeks to seal the mouth of the rampant Hindu!

A PATENT has been granted by the English Government for a newly invented machine which produces good and drinkable water from sea-water at the rate of a pint and a half per hour.

WHILE WE ARE adopting vaccination in this country, an English institution called the British College of Health thus inveighs against it:

"Men and women are being sent to prison because they refuse to have their children vaccinated; others are forced to leave their homes and hide themselves, to avoid the paid infirmaries. Was there ever a more terrible inquisition in any country? The system of vaccination is nothing but one to make money and create disease; and what must a country come to under such a system? Surely the Judgment of God will be upon it, for the present system of this interfering with his work, and attempting to alter the stream of life—the blood—by the introduction of poison. If you have doubts on this all important point, read the works of Dr. Gylling, Dr. Penrose, Dr. Nitzinger of Stuttgart, Germany; Dr. Hamerling of Prague, Dr. Boyard of Clergy, and Dr. Schifferdiedler of New York, all of which tell you the real truth as regards vaccination, that it is a poison of the blood, and therefore the cause of all kinds of disease. Look at the infantile mortality of children under five years of age. Look at the increase of insanity and epidemics of diseases of the teeth and eyes, all of which can only proceed from such a poison as vaccination. If Doctors were wrong as regards inoculation and bleeding, who should they not be wrong as regards vaccination, which is nothing but inoculation under another name."

And this sort of language is not considered objectionable in England.

AN ENGLISH paper says that Roppel, the ex-M.P. for Lambeth, who had been convicted of forgery and has just been discharged from Portland Prison, has applied for employment as a London city missionary. A fitting atonement of his crime.

MR. GLADSTONE has, says a London correspondent, received from Prince Gortschakoff a private and unofficial expression of thanks for his pamphlet on the Eastern Question. This is a matter of course. Mr. Gladstone has proved the best ally of Russia.

IT is the fashion, says the *Hans News*, to speak of the Premier as one who has risen from poverty and obscurity. Mr. Disraeli has never known either. His father was a personage in social as well as literary London, secured his son the *entrée* to the best drawing-rooms, always made him a handsome allowance, and when he died left him an estate of nearly two thousand a year. At the present moment Lord Beaconsfield has an ample fortune of his own—not less than £8000 a year exclusive of his official salary.

THURSDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

AN ANALYSIS of the catalogue of books and pamphlets received into the Bengal Library during the third quarter of 1876 gives the following results. Of the books and pamphlets received there were in Arabic 1, in Assamese 2, Bengali 189, Bengali Musalmami 9, English 33, Hindi 13, Latin 1, Persian 2, Sanskrit 22, Santali 1, Urdu 8 and Oriya 17; in Bengali and English 9, Bengali and Sanskrit 89, English and Hindi 1, English and Lepcha 1, English and Urdu 1, Hindi and Urdu 1, Hindi and Sanskrit 1, Persian, and Urdu 2. The following details will convey to the reader some idea of the progress of Bengali literature and the character of the Bengali publications. Of the books and pamphlets there were 25 original religious books and 12 translations of religious books being chiefly translations from the Bible and from the Ramayan and Mahabharat; in general literature there were 15 works of romances, 10 fiction, 58 miscellaneous and 4 history and geography. Besides these there were published 7 scientific manuals, 18 professional books on law and medicine. The number of school-books was 23.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* has the following:

"There are strange stories about in London Club Land concerning the adjourn within our gates last summer of Sir Sahar Jung. Some of our friends have given mortal offence by refusing to see both native and European gentlemen who called upon him. It is now said that during the whole time he was in England, Sir Sahar was put by the India House under the surveillance of certain Mr. Fitzgerald (son of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who was Governor of Bombay from 1867 to 1872), who holds the somewhat anomalous appointment of Political A. D. C. to the Secretary of State for India. It seems that Sir Sahar could not and excepting certain cases when gentlemen came to see him who could not be turned back, he did not see any one unless the individual was approved of by Mr. Fitzgerald. The two categories of men who were especially interdicted from having interviews with His Excellency were journalists and natives of India residing in London. At the time there were several complaints made by persons who had known Sir Sahar well in India, that he refused to see them in England and the refusals were set down to His Excellency being so much made of by 'swells' that he would not receive older and more humble friends. But it now turns out that the unfortunate did not know of a tenth of the refusals on the plea of his being busy, or his not being well, that were made to his former acquaintances. The Political A. D. C., who by the way is not, and never was, in the army, and does not speak a word of any native language, allowed no one he did not approve of to go near Sir Sahar. And this, so it is said, by special order from the Secretary of State for India. Truly we live in curious times. If this is the way a distinguished native Indian gentleman like Sir Sahar is 'looked after' as if he were a convict at large, the liberty of the subject must be somewhat cramped in the East. But the most wonderful part of the whole business is that the king, almost sincere, well-paid appointment of Political A. D. C. should be held by a gentleman who never belonged to the army or to any of the Indian services and cannot speak a word of a

native language, and whose only qualification for the post appears to be that his father was once Governor of Bombay."

If this be the fact, then how did Sir Sahar Jung, as the *Pioneer* lately stated, showered gold all around to the tune of 30 lacs of rupees in order to bribe the English Press and public men? The above story suggests another reflection. It is a common saying in Native States that the meanest British subject has much greater personal liberty than the Native Princes and their ministers in their relations with the British Government.

A CORRESPONDENT makes a very reasonable complaint and suggests a remedy. Some railway officers he says, are in the habit of peeping into reserved compartments of Railway carriages, for which special high rates are paid, in order to make themselves some of the number of passengers they contain. Now when these compartments contain native ladies the search is most provoking and insulting. Why cannot this inquisition, he asks, be performed by the native Dhais stationed at each ticket-examining station?

OUR GHATTAL Correspondent thus writes to us again on the subject of the late flood:

"You will be sorry to learn that in consequence of the terrible flood which visited Ghatal and its vicinity on the night of the 11th instant serious mischiefs have resulted. There is not a single *Kuchha* house which has escaped from its ravages. A greater portion of the public have been deprived of their movable properties. The winter rice-crop, as far as we could see and hear has sustained an irreparable loss, the ear being sufficiently forwardly lastly the whole town being under water successively for days together has brought on fever. Loss of lives has not yet been ascertained. An enquiry is being made into the amount of mischief done by this unforeseen event in the Ghatal Sub-District and within a few days we shall be in a position to give you a definite number of houses that have been washed away by, and of men and cattle that have fallen victim to, this flood.

Distress prevails among the poorer classes and will not be mitigated if some pecuniary aid be not rendered them in rebuilding their houses. We hope the Sub-Divisional officer will obtain sanction of a sufficient sum of money to be devoted to the relief of the distressed poor.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has added another caulet of an ancient house to the Subordinate Executive Service. He has appointed Bala Shamadiah Roy, nephew of the Maharaja of Krishnaghar, to act as Deputy Magistrate at Julpigoree.

IN THE new Municipal Commission of Chittagong Babu Lalchand Chowdry has a place. Mr. Fuller has no seat in it and people are drawing their own conclusions about it. We believe Mr. Fuller intends to settle in Calcutta, and that is probably the reason of the omission of his name from the list.

WE are sincerely sorry to record the death of Mr. Pogose, the head of the Armenian community at Dacca. He was a fine old gentleman. He was the founder of the Pogose School. There was not a public movement or charity started in Dacca, in which he did not take a warm interest. Unlike many other Armenians he used to say that he was a native of India, and his interests were identical with those of the children of the soil. He was lately involved in debt, but he was in a fair way to clear himself out of it. Providence however ordained otherwise. In him the Armenian community have lost a most valuable member.

FRIDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

THE PEOPLE of Madras propose to call a public meeting to protest against the Delhi Assemblage.

NOTHING LIKE generous revenge. Dr. Browne, the editor of the *European*, was lately fined Rs. 50, and as he did not pay the fine, he was marched into prison. Some native gentlemen, however, paid down the fine, and he was released.

RAO SAHIB NARAYAN DANDIKAR, whom Lord Northbrook appointed to be the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, has justified his Lordship's choice by his first administration report. Even the *Bombay Gazette* thus speaks of it:

"The Report, just issued, on the Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1875-76 is, in at least one important respect the most valuable record of the kind that we have seen. It lacks originality, but for straightforward candour it is a first model of an administration report. The Director, Rao Sahib Narayan Dandikar, has, from life-long experience, acquired a thorough knowledge of educational work in Western India, together with a more intimate understanding of the masters and pupils than it would be possible for a European to attain; and when to this is added that he is gifted in a rare degree with natural honesty of purpose, we are forced to confess that when the Government had determined to appoint a native Director of Public Instruction in Bharat, it made no mistake about selecting the right man."

"These observations will give some idea of the disclosures made by the Director with a calm gravity which is far more forcible than the 'furious language' used by Mr. Lee-Warner when acting in the same office three or four years ago."

Give the native affair trial and then say whether or no he is equal to the task which is assigned to him. Unfortunately it is the habit of Anglo-Indian critics to follow the Jetwood principle in criticising natives—execution first, trial afterwards.

THE SENSATIONAL telegram about the poisoning of Mr. Thomas of the Sanasi burial case of Negapatam is contradicted.

A BOMBAY native journal has the following:

"The other day an educated young Parsi lady, a pupil of the Lady Superintendent of the Alexandra School, appeared before a Police Magistrate at Bombay and obtained a summons against her husband on a charge of assault. The poor husband replied to the charge feelingly. He spoke in effect that it was his misfortune that he had married an 'educated' lady, and that if any one needed the protection of the Court, it was he, the poor devil of a husband."

This reminds us of the famous line of Bharat Chandra:

শুণ চইয়া দোব হইল বিদ্যার বিদায়।

THE *PIONEER* now admits that the state of things in Bombay is serious, and that the Viceroy has dispensed with the presence of Sir Phillip Wodehouse at the Delhi Assemblage. Probably the Duke of Buckingham will have to follow the same example. Still the Assemblage must be held!

THE *NEWAB* of Tonk, according to *Indian Public Opinion*, has again fallen under the displeasure of the Punjab Government for interfering with the Police, which is under the British Government.

WE TAKE from the above paper the following Cabul news:

"A dispute having arisen between the Mian Jahanara and Hazarnawaz of Ghazni, a fight ensued and several persons on both sides were killed. The durbar has fined the Jahanara Rs. 15,000."

"Sardar Mahomed Umar Khan, late Governor of Ferozkoh and now residing at Herat, has been appointed Governor of Herat with full military and civil powers. He has been instructed to maintain the garrison at its usual strength, to have always a surplus stock of provisions in store, to conciliate the Tadjiks, and if possible, win them over to the interests of the Cabul Government, and to treat the inhabitants with kindness."

It is proposed to depose the present Governor of Jalalabad for extreme laxity in discharging the duties of his office, and it is expected that Mirakhor Ahmed Khan will be appointed in his stead, who possesses, it is reported, some influence over the people of that territory, and who has been directed to be in waiting at Cabul."

SATURDAY 4TH NOVEMBER.

IT is said that Mr. Furell, editor of the *Englishman*, seeks rest for a while, which he has earned so well, and that Mr. Newman, who has lately come out from England, takes his place. Mr. Furell has been a contributor to the columns of the *Englishman* for many years, and since the retirement of Major Fenwick has been practically its editor-in-chief, though Mr. Barclay was its ostensible editor. A well-informed, moderate, and discriminating writer, Mr. Furell has been an acquisition to the cause of Indian Journalism.

WE THANK Mr. T. B. Lane, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, for copy of Act VII. of 1876 B. C. Land Registration Act, with rules and instructions. The introductory chapter will be a valuable guide to the officers who will be entrusted with the administration of the Act.

SO HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab Nazim of Mowadabad has become a British elector. We take the following English extract from the *Indian Daily News*:

"His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal appeared on the 12th list of the parish of Edmonton. Mr. Prince said his Highness was a British subject, and Mr. Pym assented, remarking that certainly he was a subject of the Empress of India. (A laugh.) No objection had been made to the name, and his highness will appear on the list for the metropolitan county as occupier of Pyram's Park in the parish of Edmonton."

What next and next?

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has passed a Resolution inviting the co-operation of the Railway authorities in facilitating the immense passenger traffic anticipated in connection with the Delhi Assemblage. Special trains will be provided for the Viceroy, the subordinate Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Members of Council, and other high officials, as well as for many Native potentates. The Department of Public Works will find out beforehand the requirements for carriages of the Native Chiefs. The importance of punctuality is impressed upon the Chiefs and Nobles. Times once fixed will not be altered.

A SUPPLEMENTARY clause to the Chefoo Convention provides for the despatch by England next year of an exploring expedition from Peking to India by way of Kansuh and Kokonor, or through Szachuen, &c., into Tibet and thence into India. Provision is also made for a possible change of plan, so that equal facilities will be given for an expedition from India to China via Tibet, if that be considered more advisable. This is a most important concession. The door through Tibet once opened will never easily be shut again.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

Saint Petersburg, 31st October.—To-day's *Official Gazette* makes announcement that General Ignatieff, the Russian

Ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to definitely demand of Porte's acceptance within 48 hours of the six week armistice. Telling, which diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey will be broken off, the Ambassador leaves Constantinople.

Berlin, 30th October.—The speech of the Emperor at the opening of Parliament today was very pacific.

London, 30th October.—Renter's special correspondent at the seat of war confirms the Victory of the Turks at Djunis. The Servians were completely routed yesterday, and the army divided. There is a panic at Belgrade. Prince Milan has gone to the front.

London, 2nd November.—Sir Charles Elliot succeeds General Sir Richard Airey as Adjutant-General of H. M.'s Forces.

The Porte has accepted the Russian ultimatum, and an armistice has been signed with the concurrence of Servia.

London, November 3.—Prior to signing the armistice, the Turks made themselves masters of Dolizgrad, which they have occupied. The period of duration of the armistice extends to two months. In the meanwhile, hostilities have ceased. The ships of the Arctic expedition have arrived at Portsmouth. They penetrated as far north as 83° 20', or to within 450 miles of the pole, which is the farthest point reached. The distance beyond was packed ice.

THE DEATH-RETURN of the Health Officer for Calcutta for the last week gives the mortality at 29.8 per thousand of the population and the total number of deaths at 245 of which 100 were from fever and 14 from cholera. The rate for the week preceding was 27.3 per thousand and the deaths from fever and cholera 79 and 7 respectively.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Administration of the Central Provinces for 1875-76. By J. Morris, Chief Commissioner. 2. Addresses made in the North West Provinces. By Sir W. Muir. 3. Rules and Instructions for the Registration of Lands under Act VII of 1876 (B. O.) by the Board of Revenue. 4. Report of the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company Limited for the year ending 31st August 1876. 5. The "Silver Question" and How to Raise Exchange. By D. P. Stuart Monteith Esq., Stock and Share broker, Calcutta. 6. Bharatium, a heroic poem in Bengali. By Poorna Chunder Mookerjee. 7. Gyanankoor a Bengali Monthly Journal, Vol. IV Nos. 9 and 10 for Seabau and Bhadra, 1283 B. S. 8. Messrs Scott & Co's Monthly Stock and Price list of Types, Presses &c. for November 1876.

MR. MUIR WHITE deserves success for the energy with which he is pushing forward his scheme of an historical picture of the coming Delhi Assemblage. He has got the representative men of Calcutta for his Committee, and has already received Rs. 10,000 by way of subscriptions. Mr. White has popular sympathy on his side, though he cannot boast of the distinguished patronage of the Secretary of State, whose appointment of Mr. Val Prinsep, an artist hardly known to fame, as painter to the Empress of India, shews how he takes care of the Indian revenue.

THE PIONEER publishes a very interesting and graphic account of the Lieutenant Governor's visit to Sikkim. We are told that at Singlee-la, which is 10,300 feet high by the aneroid, "it was determined to leave the Hindustani servants, who might have knocked up with the cold of the higher regions and impeded the progress of the camp; the cook even was left behind." And the party, we are told, cooked their own food. Sweet is the food which one prepares for himself, so runs the Bengali saying, and the gubernatorial party must have highly relished the food, which they cooked for themselves.

THIS EVENING there was an Evening Party at Belvedere. There was a large gathering of native gentlemen with a sprinkling of the leading European officials of the capital. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was as usual kind, courteous and affable.

THERE HAS BEEN a sudden fall in Government Securities. For nearly the whole of this week the quotations have ranged as follows:

GOVERNMENT LOANS.			
	Per cent	Promissory Notes	Per 100 Rs.
4½	of 1870	Co's Rs. (1835) ...	Rs. 99 8 to 99 10
4½	"	of 1871 Co's Rs. (1831) ...	" 102 6 to 102 12
4½	"	of 1872 Co's Rs. (1831) ...	" 102 4 to 102 6
4½	"	1873 Co's Rs. (1879) ...	" 99 5 to
5½	"	1859-60 Co's Rs. (1879) ...	" 102 2 to

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1876.

THE RENT QUESTION.

ON Saturday last the Bengal Council re-opened after the recess. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor made a most interesting and elaborate statement, particularly regarding the rent law. After briefly glancing at the work of the last session, which he justly remarked was the

most laborious session since the constitution of the Bengal Council, His Honor announced that two projects of law, which he had contemplated before, have now been abandoned, viz., the Bill for the appointment of managers of joint-estates, the necessity of which has been obviated by certain amendments in the Land Registration Act, and the Bill for the re-organization of the Police, which the Government of India considers should be treated as an imperial question. His Honor then announced the following list of Bills, which will be introduced during the current session: I. Illegal Cesses in navigable channels and market places; II. Consolidation of the Abkari laws; III. Amendment of Court of Wards' Act; IV. Gattwali tenures in Bankura; V. Consolidation of the Land Revenue Laws; VI. Land Settlement in Chota Nagpore; VII. Sanitary Bill for the district of Darjeeling; VIII. Amendment of the Road Cess Act in regard to lands under waste land rules; IX. Rent Bill. His Honor made most interesting and important observations on the relations between the landlord and tenant, and on the scope and character of the Permanent Settlement.

We have barely time this week to lay before the reader the last minute of His Honor on the Rent question:

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated the 29th August 1876.

In continuance of my Minute of the 18th April last, regarding the improvement of the substantive law for the determination of rent in Bengal, I desire to record the following observations.

The proposals set forth in that Minute may be summarized thus:—

1st.—That a Bill be introduced as supplementary to Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869, for the further laying down of principles whereby rents should be divided between the landlords and the occupancy ryots, as defined by the Act.

2nd.—That this supplementary legislation be confined to occupancy ryots (who now form a large portion, perhaps the majority of ryots), leaving non-occupancy ryots, or tenants-at-will, to the operation of the existing law.

3rd.—That in cases of dispute, the rent of the occupancy ryot should be fixed at rates less by at least 25 per cent. than the rates ordinarily paid by non-occupancy ryots in the neighbourhood or in the district.

4th.—That even more favourable rates should be allowed to old occupancy ryots who had (either of themselves or by those from whom they inherited) held their lands 30 years and more.

5th.—That the ordinary rates payable by non-occupancy ryots should be ascertained by evidence in the usual way, but that, if from any cause this ascertainment should be found impracticable, then the Collector should be directed to ascertain, or if he failed, then the rent of a non-occupancy ryot should be calculated at one-fifth (20 per cent.) of the value of the gross produce as the basis for determining the rent of an occupancy ryot, the result of which would be that an occupancy ryot's rent, calculated on that basis, and being at least 25 per cent. less would be 15 per cent. of the value of the gross produce.

2. The points embraced in these proposals are left undetermined in the existing law though they nearly concern the interests of the people. The proposals were framed after the best consideration which I could give to the respective and relative rights and interests of landlord and tenant. They have been criticized, and will be criticized necessarily, from opposite points of view.

3. The landlords, in so far as they may be supposed to be represented by the British Indian Association, consider the proposals as too favourable to the ryots, and as unduly unfavourable to the zemindars. They are, however, willing that the rent rate of the occupancy ryot should be 25 per cent. less than that of the non-occupancy ryot; but they strongly think that none of the further concessions proposed by me should be made in favour of old ryots of any standing whatsoever. They are willing that, if the rent rate of the non-occupancy ryot cannot be ascertained, in order to form the basis for determining the rent rate of the occupancy ryot, then the rent of the occupancy ryots should be calculated on a proportion of the value of the gross produce; but they think that the proportion should be 25 per cent. instead of the 15 per cent. proposed by me. In short, they adhere to the terms previously put forward by them.

4. It is further urged by the zemindars that if any rule for the future shall be determined by law, it ought not to operate as a ground for the diminution of existing rents; and should not form a ground of application on the part of the occupancy ryots for abatement of rents which they may have been heretofore accustomed to pay. I think that this proviso is reasonable and just under the circumstances, and would therefore adopt it.

5. I find that many of those who are well acquainted with, or have specially ascertained, the views of the ryots, believe that my proposals will be regarded as beneficial to the occupancy ryots, who are probably the majority of the whole body of the ryots. Indeed, there cannot be any doubt that these proposals, if carried through the legislature, would secure the recognition by law of advantages which, whether they be virtually possessed at present or not by the occupancy ryots, have not yet received legal sanction. It seems that in some districts the occupancy ryots would be particularly glad to have their rent rates calculated on a proportion of the value of the gross produce, such as that proposed by me. Also, the further concessions proposed by me in favour of the old ryots of thirty years' standing and upwards, are, it is understood, much appreciated.

6. But besides the views of the two principal, and perhaps the opposite, interest in the matter, I have had the advantage of learning the views of many who do not belong to

either party, and who are chiefly official, both European and native.

7. In the first place it is thought by many, perhaps by most authorities, that the concession of more favourable terms to ryots of thirty years' standing and upwards cannot be worked; that it would lead to unsatisfactory litigation each party trying by right means or wrong to prove or disprove a fact so important as the length of the possession. I am not at all sure that this argument is decisive when weighed against the advantages of making such a concession; though I admit that arguments of this description have special force in a province like Bengal, where the devices of litigation are so much practised. On the whole, though I would still wish to carry this particular proposal, if possible, I fear that I may be reluctantly obliged to abandon it. The abandonment would not, however, affect the remainder of the scheme.

8. In the next place it is thought by many that, in some districts at least, there will be difficulty in ascertaining the rent rates of non-occupancy ryots, as a basis for determining the rents of occupancy ryots; because in those districts the non-occupancy class no longer exists, having become gradually merged in the occupancy class. In such places the authorities recommend that a proportion of the value of the gross produce be adopted as already proposed by me.

9. Some authorities propose that the question as to what ought to be considered (for this purpose of determining the rent of occupancy ryots) the ordinary average rent of a non-occupancy ryot should be referred to a jury. I admit the *prima facie* advantages of this, but the objection is that it would leave to the chance decision, perhaps the varying uncertain opinion, of juries at different times and places, the very question for the solving of which we are trying to find the data and to embody them in law.

10. As already seen, I am myself in favour of adopting some particular proportion of the value of the gross produce as a standard, especially, too, as this method has been recommended by the British Indian Association, and is believed to be approved by the ryots in many places, and also by many official authorities. But though there is much consensus as to the principle of fixing some proportion, there is, as might be expected, difference of opinion as to what proportion should be adopted for occupancy ryots. There is a considerable interval between the 25 per cent. proposed by the British Indian Association and the 15 per cent. proposed by me. Some authorities who regard the case of the ryot with special consideration think that 12 per cent. should suffice. Perhaps some intermediate proportion between 15 and 25 per cent. might meet with a sufficient degree of acceptance from all concerned as a sort of compromise. There would probably be difficulty in fixing rigidly one proportion for the whole country, as such proportion would be somewhat lower in Eastern Bengal and somewhat higher in Western Bengal. But it might be enacted that the proportion might be taken at the discretion of the court within certain limits to be fixed by the law, say not more than 20 and not less than 15 per cent.

11. Thus I would still propose that where the non-occupancy rate can be ascertained, the occupancy rate should be fixed at something less than that by a certain percentage; and where that cannot be ascertained, the occupancy rate should be calculated by a certain proportion of the value of the gross produce.

12. In the course of this discussion it has come out that there is doubt in some districts as to who is an occupancy ryot under Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869. By section 6 of that Act it is enacted that every ryot who shall have cultivated or held land for 12 years shall have a right of occupancy in that land; but that this shall not apply to subordinate ryots who cultivate land under occupancy ryots. Now, it is represented that in some parts of the country the occupancy ryots are really in the position of sub-proprietors or middlemen, and have considerable holdings, the lands of which they sublet to cultivators who cultivate continuously from father to son for long periods and who deserve to be counted as occupancy ryots. It will be desirable to introduce some wording which would make this matter more clear. The result would be the extension of occupancy privileges to some classes of ryots in certain parts of the country, whose claims, though patent enough, are not sufficiently recognized by the existing law.

It would, however, be desirable to leave untouched that part of section 6 which provides that occupancy rights shall not grow up in the particular lands reserved by the zemindar as his own home farm, and called locally "khomas," "mij-jote," and "seer."

13. As is well known, much of the land in Bengal is held by "dependent" talookdars, and tenure holders who are defined by law (section 16, Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869) to be persons possessing a permanent and transferable interest in land, intermediate between the proprietor of the estate and the ryot. The rent due by these middlemen to the proprietors is generally determined by special agreement, or by the circumstances of the tenure. But in some instances this is not the case, and in such instances the tenure-holders claim that their rents shall be determined at least as favourably as those of occupancy ryots, and even somewhat more favourably. There would be no difficulty in giving them terms as favourable as those of occupancy ryots; whether the zemindars would agree to conceding terms still more favourable, say by 10 per cent., may be a question; perhaps they might: at all events, the point would be worthy of the consideration of the legislature.

14. I find that many zemindars desire that the right and interest of an occupancy ryot shall be liable to be sold for arrears of rent, or for the amount adjudged to be due from him by a decree of court. At present a zemindar can recover such dues by distraint; he can also obtain a decree from the court for evicting the defaulter. I would not have any objection to making the occupancy right liable to sale for arrears of rent, if the zemindars desire it. This would not be prejudicial to the occupancy ryots, for the consequence must be that the occupancy tenure would have to be declared transferable by private arrangement (as well as heretofore, which it already is). It has never yet been by law declared transferable, though it is believed that private transfers of the tenure are frequently made in some parts of the country. The result would be a certain strengthening of the occupancy tenure, which would in some degree be matter for satisfaction.

15. Then the zemindars have very frequently asked for a process more easy and summary than that of Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869, to enable them to collect, not disputed rents, but rents undisputed or admitted to be due. At present an undisputed case will often cost in litigation as much, or nearly as much as really difficult one; and in the end the

ryot has to bear the expense of the litigation. It might be possible to substitute in the law a notice of demand for a summons, and if the ryot does not then appear and contest the claim, to allow the landlord to proceed to execution or to realization by process. Every step would be taken through the court or other deciding authority, the Collector or other, so that the process could not possibly be abused. It may be thought that the carrying out of this summary process should be entrusted to the revenue authorities, on the principle that they are best fitted to deal with the realization of uncontested arrears of rent, while the civil courts are left to deal with contested rents and with cases where there are real disputes.

16. I bear in mind that many, perhaps the majority, of the zemindars desire that the jurisdiction in rent suits should be vested in the revenue courts according to the practice which used to prevail in Bengal, and which prevails in the North-Western Provinces. Possibly some of the ryots may have a similar wish, but it is not certain that such is the view of the majority of the ryots. On the whole, there seems to be hardly sufficient reason for proposing this change now that the Bill for preventing agrarian disturbances has passed into law.

17. For all these reasons, then, I propose to introduce into the Legislative Council of Bengal, in November next, or as soon after as may be convenient or practicable, a Bill, being in continuation of, or supplementary to the existing rent law of Bengal, Acts X of 1859 and VIII (R.C.) of 1869, and providing specifically for the following matters:—

1st.—In cases where an occupancy ryot is liable to enhancement of rent under section 18 of Act VIII (R.C.) of 1869, such enhancement is either to be regulated by the principle that his rent shall be less than the ordinary rent of a non-occupancy ryot by a certain percentage from 20 to 25 per cent; or else is to be calculated on a certain proportion of the value of the gross produce from 15 to 25 per cent, provided always that no occupancy ryot shall be entitled to claim under the foregoing rule any abatement from the rent which he has heretofore paid.

2nd.—The definition of an occupancy ryot, as given in section 6 of Act VIII (R.C.) of 1869, to be somewhat extended, so as to include ryots cultivating under other ryots in certain classes of cases.

3rd.—The rights and interests of an occupancy ryots, to be rendered liable to sale for default in paying rent and also transferable by private agreement.

4th.—The process for realizing arrears of rent in undisputed cases to be simplified by the court or other deciding authority.—Collector or other—being empowered, on application from the landlord, to issue a notice to the ryot, requiring him either to pay or to appear and show cause to the contrary; in the event of the ryot neither paying nor appearing, the court to order attachment and sale of the defaulter's property.

5th.—The rents payable by tenure holders or others possessing a permanent transferable interest in land, intermediate between the proprietor of an estate and the ryot when not fixed by special agreement or by the circumstances of the tenures to be determined according to a standard similar to that of the occupancy ryots, but more favourable by 10 per cent.

18. The precise proportion and percentage set down in the foregoing proposals would be much discussed as the Bill passed through the Legislative Council, and would very possibly receive modification. Indeed, if such a Bill is ever to be finally passed, there must be some compromise between opposite views, especially on points of detail. I should be prepared to yield some points for the sake of carrying some enactment which would help to settle the disputes between landlord and tenant, with which some parts of the country have for some time past been threatened. And though I might be unable to carry all that I would wish to see carried, still I think that any measure of the nature proposed—even though shorn of some of its propositions, would be sure to strengthen the just position and the right of the occupancy ryot, while, on the other hand, it afforded the zemindars satisfactory means of determining and realizing their dues.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

The Government of India has returned the following reply to the requisition of the Government of Bengal:

"In reply to your letter No. 2100F. of August 29th, I am directed to state that the Government of India concur with the Lieutenant Governor as to the necessity for laying down rules, more definite than those at present existing in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, for the guidance of the authorities in determining rent disputes between landlords and occupancy ryots. The proposals of the Lieutenant Governor appear to be in a great measure similar to the law at present in force in Oudh and the Punjab, and to be likely to prove acceptable to both of the classes of persons who are interested in the question.

2. The extension of the definition of an occupancy ryot, and the application to tenure-holders and others of the principle adopted for fixing the rents of occupancy ryots, appear to be salutary measures, and the simplification of the method of realizing arrears of rent which are really undisputed will be advantageous.

3. With regard to the expediency of rendering the right and interest of an occupancy ryot liable to sale for default, and transferable by private agreement, I am desired to state that the President in Council entertains considerable doubts. The absence of restrictions on the liability and the transfer of land which prevails in many provinces of India has been altered by numerous authorities whose opinions are entitled to great weight to have been an efficient agent in the impoverishment of the ryot, and the transfer of the ownership of land to classes not likely to be good landlords as regards either their tenants or the state. The Select Committee on the Civil Procedure Code also, in a report presented to the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations on the 21st ultimo, have recommended considerable restrictions on the sale of land by civil courts in execution of decrees. Under these circumstances it appears very questionable whether it is politically expedient to afford any additional facilities for displacing the existing occupants of land.

4. Consequently, while communicating the assent of the President in Council to the preparation of a Bill, of the character described in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th clauses of the 21st paragraph of your letter under reply, I am to suggest that the provision contained in the 3rd clause be omitted.

5. In order that no avoidable delay may take place in formally authorising the introduction of the Bill, the draft of which I am to request that you will be so good as to submit, the Secretary of State has this day been addressed on the subject, and requested to reply by telegraph whether he has any objections to the measure."

It will be observed that His Honor has made a most important concession by abandoning the sliding scale. As to the other points we reserve remarks for a future issue.

SUMMARY TRIALS.

WE ARE not surprised to observe that the Government takes a complaisant view of the system of the summary trials. This system has some signal advantages; it reduces the business of the courts of first instance and of appeal, and strengthens the hands of the executive. If the prospects of impartial justice were secure under a summary trial, we would not have opposed it so much, but knowing as we do how apt are our Magistrates to be swayed by passion, prejudice, and temper, we have been constrained to raise our voice against it. The Legislature, as we wrote before, in sanctioning the summary system, has apparently proceeded on the assumption that the court of the first instance before which the evidence is taken is the best tribunal for dealing rightly with a cause adjudicated by it. Whatever advantage the court of the first instance may have over the appellate court, it is mainly due to the opportunities the former possesses of observing the demeanour of the witness under examination. It cannot be denied that rightly or wrongly one is instinctively led to attach great importance to the manner in which evidence is given in measuring its credibility, but that instinct cannot be a safeguard, unless the judge happens to be a keen observer of human nature, and unites to a fair share of natural intelligence, an intimate acquaintance with the ways of man in his varied relations. It is unquestionable that of two men equally intelligent and educated, equally able to sift evidence, equally without bias or prejudice, the one before whom a trial takes place in the first instance is logically speaking better able to come to a correct conclusion than the other, who is required to pass his judgment simply upon a perusal of the record in the case. But the conditions for the administration of justice by the inferior and superior courts in this country are not equal. The appellate court is generally presided over by an officer of much larger experience, sobered down by age, and for that reason in a better judicial frame of mind, and consequently better fitted to come to right conclusions than the court of the first instance. If the officer before whom the trial takes place happens to be an European, his isolation from the people, ignorance of their habits, mode of thought, and feelings, and want of knowledge of their colloquial language, so necessary to give a thorough insight into the character of the evidence tendered, rarely give him the advantage, which the court of the first instance is said to possess over the superior court, which judges upon the record. Thus the only condition, in which preference is generally given to a court of the first instance in the trial of a case, is wanting in the lower courts in this country. It cannot of course be denied that the native officer does not labor under the disadvantages under notice, and that in so far as the court of the first instance he may claim a superiority to the appellate court. But as not a few of the native magistrates are young and inexperienced they stand equally in need of the correction of the court of appeal, not to say that in many cases they have to follow the whims of their superior officer. There is, however, one defect in the magistracy of this country, whether European or native, which renders the interposition of an appellate court indispensable viz., their liability to bias, prejudice, or predilection, necessarily arising from their position as the representatives of the executive authority in the district. Apart from the circumstance that as young and comparatively inexperienced officers, they are not unfrequently carried away by excessive zeal, impulsiveness, or infirmities of temper, they are too apt as the executive to contract, however unconsciously, a bias, quite incompatible with an impartial administration of justice. The atmosphere which the appellate

judge breathes is admittedly purer and healthier, and it is therefore of the greatest importance to the ends of justice to allow an appeal from the decisions of the criminal courts of the first instance. Such being the general character of the criminal courts of the first instance in the Mofussil, we ask whether it is consistent with the ends of justice to declare that save "in exceptionally heinous and important cases," there will not be, in the words of a judicial circular of the Government of Bengal, a full and formal record of evidence. An innovation such as this cannot but work most injuriously. It has reduced the proceedings of the criminal court almost to the patriarchal method of dispensing justice. The Magistrate is not hampered by any form, proceeding or record; he has now simply to hear a complaint, take what evidence he may think fit, and then give judgment; he is not even bound to record his reasons for passing the judgment. Section 227 provides that "in cases where no appeal lie"—and no appeal shall lie in cases under the summary trial chapter, if the sentence be not more than three months imprisonment or rupees two hundred fine—"the Magistrate or Bench of magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses nor the reasons for passing the judgment nor draw up a formal charge, but he or they shall enter in a register, to be kept for the purpose, the following particulars. —

- a.—The serial number.
- b.—The date of the commission of the offence.
- c.—The date of the report or complaint.
- d.—The names of the complainant.
- e.—The name, parentage, and residence of the accused person.
- f.—The offence complained of or proved.
- g.—The prisoner's plea.
- h.—The finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor.
- i.—The sentence, and
- j.—The date on which the proceedings terminated.

Could anything be more arbitrary, more subversive of law and justice, and necessarily more detrimental to the liberty of the subject, than this procedure? It leaves every thing to the personal discretion of the Magistrate, and when it is remembered that the offences, which may be tried summarily involve punishment varying from one year's to seven years' imprisonment, it may be easily imagined what a wide discretion it is. The greatest objection to the exercise of summary powers by the tribunals of this country, lies in the circumstance that the presiding officers do not as a rule (barring a few exceptions of late in the courts of the first instance) possess legal training, that the bar, though latterly much improved, has not in the Mofussil the status nor the independence to cope successfully with the bench, and that there is no efficient public press in the country to compensate the deficiencies of the bench or the bar. By none is this want of legal training in the judiciary more keenly felt than the members of the service itself, as will be found from the opinions recorded from time to time by distinguished officers of Government on the subject. Considering then the qualifications and character of the Mofussil magistracy, and remembering how apt are they to suffer infirmities of temper to sway their judicial decisions, and to prefer administrative vigor to the requirements of law, we cannot too strongly urge the necessity of admitting an appeal from the orders of the Subordinate Criminal Courts. It is observable that the late Law Member, who was in charge of the Criminal Procedure Bill, in his minute on the administration of justice, though he was opposed to appeal on principle, still admitted the necessity of it in this country. He wrote: "The system of appeals does undoubtedly afford some sort of security against the indifference and carelessness, into which judges altogether unchecked by public opinion and by the criticism of the bar could hardly fail to fall. The fear of having judgment reversed on appeal or by a superior court in the exercise of the power of supervision and the fear of the reproaches which may accompany the reversal of the decision, are the sanctions by which Indian judges are kept up to their work." But in cases coming under the summary trial chapter, the defendant cannot hope to realise the advantage of an appeal where it is allowed, nor of revision and superintendence of the superior court, where there is no appeal, owing to the absence of record. The right of appeal in certain cases is disallowed by law, while

the chance of redress by revision of judgment by the superior court is neutralized by the abolition of the record. When there is no record to shew even the formal charge, reference to the High Court for revision, it may easily be imagined, is of no practical benefit whatever. Even in appealable cases under this chapter, there is no record. In such cases, the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, according to Section 228, "shall before passing sentence, record a judgment embodying the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had, and also the particulars mentioned in Section 227." Ordinarily, however, the Magistrate is required under the Code to make "a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of the witness proceeds." (Section 333.) In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Session Judge (for circumstances to be mentioned by him) "he shall as the examination of each witness proceeds make a memorandum of the substance of what each witness deposes and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Session Judge with his own hand and shall form part of the record." (Section 334.) Then it is provided (Section 338) that evidence shall be taken down in the form of a narrative, and (Section 339) that as the evidence of each witness proceeds, it shall be read over to the witness in the presence of the accused person, if in attendance or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, and he appears by agent, and shall if necessary be corrected." We are not aware of any reason why this ordinary rule should be departed from in appealable cases under this chapter. The record is the only means of guidance for the appellate court, and the only check upon the lower court against disregard of its duties, and if it is not complete, the appellate authority cannot be expected to form a just and correct judgment. Indeed the appeal is a mockery, when the record consists only of the judgment of the Magistrate, in which he would as a matter of course set forth the evidence in the light it would strike him, leaving as might be easily imagined little ground for the superior court to come to an opposite conclusion.

Such being the state of the law it is simple mockery for the Government to say that "the District Magistrates were required to exercise a careful supervision over the proceedings of their subordinates, and to bring to notice all instances in which the powers of summary trial were indiscreetly exercised. That similarly, the Commissioners of Divisions were required to examine when on tour the files of each court, and to submit periodical reports on the manner in which the powers conferred on the several officers within their respective jurisdictions had been exercised." How can the District Magistrates and Divisional Commissioners, however zealous and conscientious, discover indiscretions or abuse of power, when the record is a blank? We are told that "but few instances have been brought to notice in which the powers accorded have not been exercised with care and discretion, and the reports which have been received from time to time from the District Magistrates and the Commissioners of Divisions have shewn that the summary provisions of the law have been worked successfully." This is as a matter of course. In the first place "dog don't eat dog;" officers, who owe their promotion to executive vigour, are by their habits, training, and associations unconsciously led to take partial views of the acts of brother executives. As for absence of complaint, we take leave to question the statement. Our own columns and those of our contemporaries testify how rife has been the complaint against summary trials. Scarcely a month passes away when we are not furnished with authenticated cases of gross abuse of power and flagrant injustice under the summary system, and we have invariably called attention to such cases. That such cases do come to light when the tendency of the law is to keep the public in the dark by burking all record speaks volumes. These cases shew what a powerful engine of oppression is the summary law. But the Government ignores those facts, and complacently declares: "in short it has been shewn by these reports (why are not the reports published) that the disfavor and apprehension with which

the measure was at one time regarded by some important classes of the community, when the summary procedure was first introduced, have no longer any shadow of foundation, and that the benefit of the system are now generally admitted." We read that a return is "annexed" to the Resolution, but it is not published in the *Gazette*. It is stated that the total number of cases disposed of summarily during the period in question was 10,279, and that convictions were obtained in 7,435 cases of which, with reference to the sentences passed, 1,532 cases were appealable and 5,953 cases were not appealable. Notwithstanding the large number of cases disposed of, the total number of cases in which appeals were filed, or in which the proceedings were called for by the superior courts for purposes of revision, was 145 only. It is, however, forgotten that in cases in which there was no appeal those who felt themselves aggrieved were compelled to pocket their grievances, and in appealable cases the fear of enhancement of punishment in appeal deters the preferment of appeal. As for the High Court exercising supervision in summary cases, it has repeatedly acknowledged its powerlessness in the absence of the record.

Something may we admit be said in favour of summary trial before Benches of Magistrates. Ordinarily two Honorary Magistrates are associated with the salaried Magistrate in the hearing of summary cases. These Honorary Magistrates constitute a sort of Jury, and there is a fair prospect of justice, if they possess intelligence, education, and independence; otherwise they are liable to be led by the nose by the stipendiary Magistrate. We do entirely subscribe to the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor that "it would be hard to over-estimate the moral importance of native gentlemen, whether belonging to the landholding, the Commercial or the professional classes, or living on fixed incomes of any sort, undertaking magisterial functions more and more—functions which they ought to be pre-eminently qualified to discharge to the satisfaction of their countrymen. He is confident that the Native gentry of Bengal will be brought to regard the matter in this light." But as we have said above much depends on the education and character of the Honorary Magistrates. Dummy Magistrates are no better than stocks and stones.

THE DELHI ASSEMBLAGE AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOR.

IN announcing the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in our issue of the 23rd August we made two suggestions. Firstly we wrote as follows: "When Queen Victoria assumed the direct Government of India, the Royal Proclamation was not read at one place only; it was simultaneously read at all the chief towns of India. We have not heard whether the same course will be followed on the present occasion. The Delhi Durbar is intended for the great princes, and chiefs and magnates of the country; of course the people around will carry a vivid impression of what they will see, but the Proclamation ought to be general and to be made with some ceremony. The course followed when the Royal Proclamation of 1858 was published is a good precedent." Secondly, we remarked that "if those, who would be invited to the Assemblage, could be distinguished by the honor, it would be still more graceful. When they will return home they will carry the most pleasant reminiscences of the Rajshui Yogya of Empress Victoria, and if they be honored with some tokens of imperial favour, they will transmit the same to their posterity with joy and pride. They and their children and children's children will cherish the Victoria day if we may so call it with a satisfaction and pride, which those only can appreciate who know with what tenacity do the descendants of those houses, which flourished in the days of the Great Mogul, still cling to the traditions or memories of the connection of their families, however slight, with the Court of Delhi or Moorshadabad."

It appears from a circular issued by the Government of India, which has been published by our contemporary of the *East*, that the Government has adopted the first suggestion, and also the second so far as the notables of the towns are concerned. We give the circular below:

The effect of the announcement at Delhi will necessarily be limited to the assemblage there present, but it is essential to the object in view that the significance of the day should be brought home to the general population. With this view it is the desire of the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council that, on the day of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, a Durbar shall be held at the head-quarters of each Division or District throughout British India (excepting Delhi) by the Chief Civil Officer of Government for the purpose of announcing with befitting ceremony the assumption by Her Majesty Victoria of the title of "Empress of India."

In requesting that, under the instructions of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the necessary orders may be issued, I am desired to state that it is the wish of His Excellency in Council that the notables of each district, such as Jagirdars or Honorary Magistrates, Members of Municipal, School, Dispensary, and other Committees, together with the principal citizens and landholders, should be summoned to these Durbars, and that such of the persons above described as may have distinguished themselves by good service and loyalty to the British Government, or may for other reasons be considered worthy of the honor, should be presented with a certificate in the form annexed.

These certificates the cost of which will be defrayed from Imperial revenues, will be prepared upon parchment under the superintendence of this office, and I am to request that you will report, at the earliest possible date, what number will be required for distribution in the districts under the Government of Bengal.

Copies of the Queen's Proclamation in English and Urdu, together with memorandum of the remarks which the Government of India wishes to be made upon the occasion, will be sent to Government of Bengal hereafter and should be in due time forwarded, confidentially, in a sealed cover, to the officers who will hold the Durbar.

After the Proclamation has been read, in English and Vernacular, an address should be delivered in the sense of the memorandum above referred to by the officer holding the Durbar, who should then convey to each recipient of the certificate, in suitable terms, the acknowledgment of Government for the services rendered by him.

You will observe from the form annexed that the grant of these certificates should not be confined to such Native gentlemen as may be associated in the administration of the district, but should be extended to those who may for other reasons, be considered worthy of receiving this mark of the consideration of the British Government.

The "certificates of honor" are an improvement upon our idea. The brilliant hit is worthy of a first class genius. We do hope that the parchment will produce the desired elation of spirit in the fortunate recipient of it. One thing is however patent; if the certificates be distributed indiscriminately, they cannot have much political or moral value, on the other hand if they be given with a stinted hand, they will produce heart-burning and discontent. When we suggested the bestowal of honors upon the Delhi Durbarees, we felt that there would be little room for jealousy or heart-burning as only a few picked men of prominence among their respective communities would be invited. But we have heard nothing as to whether any steps will be taken to distinguish them with any marks of honor. It needs be remembered that only a few of the invited will be received as guests of the Government of India, viz., the Provincial Governors, the Members of the Executive Council, the senior Military Commanders, Political Officers and Foreign Consuls, and representatives of the Press. These will be entertained by the Government of India at its own expense. The others, who have been invited will have to find their own tents, furniture, food, in short every accommodation and comfort. It will be the same with the native princes. As we said last week the cost to the Durbarees will vary from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 or more per head according to the position, means, and ideas of comfort and dignity of each. They are ready to make this sacrifice in obedience to the mandate of the Sovereign or her representative. But will not the Sovereign mark their loyalty with some token of Her approbation and favour? The First Durbar of any importance was held by Lord Canning after the suppression of the Sepoy Mutiny, and his Lordship gave away jagirs and villages with a royal munificence, which will be never forgotten. The Holkar is still sulky, because His Highness did not receive any such reward as was conferred upon his rival the Maharaja Scindia. Of course the Government cannot now give away jagirs because it has no confiscated estates in hand, but it can inaugurate the imperial policy by the restoration of the Berars to the Nizam, as our contemporary of the *Statesman* suggests, which will no doubt have the best political effect. We would go further—we would like to see a House of Peers established in India, as we suggested a few months back for the arbitrement of differences between them and the British Government. Such an announcement will give a political assurance of the highest value. As regards the other Durbarees, who are British subjects, they ought to be also distinguished with some tokens of the imperial favour. We have not seen the

programme of the Imperial Assemblage and cannot therefore say whether a chapter of the Star of India will be held. It is said that the Empress Medal will be distributed with a profuse hand. The "silver bit," we are afraid, will not make much impression upon the oriental mind. It would be better we think to confer khilluts of honor upon the titled personages, who will assemble at Delhi. The presentation of khilluts is an oriental custom, and the cost will be covered by the nuzarana, which usually accompanies it. Certificates of honor for the notabilities of district towns would have a fitting counterpart in khilluts of honor for the titled guests of Government at Delhi. Something, we submit, ought to be done on the auspicious occasion, which will identify in feeling the princes and peoples of India with the Empire.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

LITTLE did we expect that the most effective declaration of the principle of religious neutrality of the State in the East should come from the Teradelfuego of India. Sensible and right-minded men, not biassed by grovelling prejudice or ignoble selfishness, cannot resist an inward conviction of the wrong and injustice, which is being done to Her Majesty's eastern subjects by devoting not an inconsiderable portion of their contributions to the public funds to the spiritual pinistration of a fraction of the dominant race. While in every manifesto and public enunciation of the principles of Government, which have from time to time emanated from our rulers, the policy of perfect religious neutrality and impartiality is often and often reiterated, we are filled with grief and despair when we look to their persistent partiality to the Christian Church in India. That Church affords spiritual benefit to an insignificant portion of Her Majesty's Christian subjects in India, while to the vast multitude of the native population, who contribute the revenues, it is a standing monument of injustice.

We can scarcely convey in adequate terms our sense of obligation to Sir Coomara Swamy, member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, for the bold and enlightened spirit he shewed in moving that all State subsidies to religion should be discontinued. "In a two hours' speech," says the telegraphist, "full of powerful argument and eloquence Sir Coomara Swamy exposed the breach of neutrality on the part of Government in paying the Bishop and Chaplains Rs. 1,40,000 while only Rs. 11,000 went to the adherents of the episcopal and Presbyterian church. The Queen's proclamation to India and Lord Northbrook's opinion were quoted. The fact was firmly insisted on that Ceylon should set the example to India in this as in other matters. The mercantile member, Mr. Mitchell, supported the motion. Messrs. Wilson and Donnell opposed supporting an ecclesiastical establishment. The Cingalese and Eurasian members, the Governor, and the oldest member of the service. Sir Charles Layard, supported disestablishment, while the Queen's Advocate and colonial Secretary opposed, on division, 10 voted against disestablishment, including 8 officials, and 6 for it, including three native members." Thus it will be seen that a strong minority was in favor of the motion, and the disestablishment party may rightly consider that the result was a moral victory to them. A memorial to the Queen is now being signed and will soon be forwarded. We hope that the agitation so manfully commenced in Ceylon will ere long infect the continent of India, and that it will not be long before we see that the most influential and wealthy portion of Her Majesty's subjects in India are not dependants upon the earnings of an unbelieving people for the support of their religious institutions.

In opposing the maintenance of the established church in this country we do not take our stand on the ground taken by many of our Christian fellow-subjects, who with us support disestablishment. It is to us a matter of the utmost indifference what doctrines the Bishops maintain, whether they are in union with the feelings of those who uphold the Christian system, whether the operation of their divine mission is consonant with the dogmas of their religion and

the traditions of the church. We take our stand upon the broad catholic principle that state connection in India with any form of religious persuasion is both immoral and impolitic, and is glaringly inconsistent with the profession of religious neutrality. Eschewing a sectarian view of the question we can but echo what has been emphatically declared elsewhere that, "the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment belongs to a world which has passed away. Its anomalies and inconsistencies are as obvious to the fervent churchmanship represented by Lord Salisbury's Bishops as they are to shrewd men of the world, and utilitarian philosophers. A system which finds so little support, either in the rational or emotional part of our nature is one which needs no powerful gust of public opinion to bring it to the ground."

In taking a common sense view of the subject we cannot but express our surprise that persons in the well-to-do ranks of the ruling class composed of highly paid civilians and military men and merchants, should depend for the ministrations of their religion upon the contributions of a people who have no sympathy with that religion and its dogmas. "To tax the salt of the poor native to pay for Christian teachers, is not the way to make the religion of Jesus palatable." It is now generally admitted that it is not a legitimate duty of the State to maintain establishments for the performance of religious services. Those, who feel the want of religious instruction and seek the performance of religious rites and ceremonies for the benefit of their souls by persons who are competent to perform them, are naturally expected to provide at their own cost for their wants. Surely it cannot be either right or just that the hard-earned wages of the day-labourer, who literally lives by the sweat of his brow, should go to pave the road to heaven for the man in silk and satin, who even in church thinks it an act of condescension to bend his knee on a downy cushion. In speaking on this subject we can but repeat what has been urged over and over and which can never lose its cogency by repetition. The advocates of the church disestablishment "at home" hold that "apart from its (State-Churching) bearings on religion, the establishment of the church injuriously affects the intellectual, moral, social, and political condition of the people. It was an obstacle in the way of popular education." What is said with regard to the church establishment of a Christian country applies with tenfold force to the maintenance of the same in a country where a mere fraction of the community is composed of Christians of various denominations. A Madras Missionary once very thoughtfully observed in alluding to a resolution of the Baptist Missionaries of Calcutta that the action of that body to put an end to the ecclesiastical establishment of the Government has not been taken a day too soon. "I have," said he, "long regarded it an injustice to the natives of the country that their money should be taken to support the religious teachers of a handful of foreigners."

The *Non-Conformist* in discussing the disestablishment question observes, that "of all the unjustifiable abuses of State power in favor of a particular form of religion, the establishment of Episcopalianism amongst the Hindus and Mahomedans of the East, and at their expense, is probably the most unjustifiable. It is wrong in itself and highly impolitic. It serves both to irritate and alienate the people, whom we govern, and whose attachment to our Government we are seeking, in every other way, to win. This miserable, but mischievous, East Indian endowment also stands condemned by the policy which was proclaimed when Her Majesty assumed the empire of the Indies. The words of the proclamation made upon that occasion were used with great deliberation in order to correct the ecclesiastical jealousy out of which the recent war had arisen." Quoting the proclamation the writer adds, "these were the words that were sent through the length and breadth of India; we now ask, what faith has been kept with its people?" We repeat what we said with reference to the question once before—"the maintenance of the Christian Church in

India is a significant answer to that question."

A question may here be raised, whether it is a necessary condition of the efficiency of the English army in India to provide for the soldiers the religious instruction and consolations to which they are accustomed elsewhere. We mean, is this part of the army expenditure necessary in the same sense in which provision for a soldier's accoutrement or arrangement for his medical relief and barrack accommodation is necessary? We need scarcely say what answer common sense suggests to the question. The soldier cannot afford, it is true, to contribute to the stipend of a religious instructor, but is the State bound to provide for his religious instruction? Is it right to pay out of the revenues of this country those who minister to him? Does the State contribute to the religious service of the Sepoy? And if the Sepoy is left to take care of his own soul, why should that of the European soldier be especially cared for by the State?

AJMER-MERWARA.

A VERY interesting account of this Rajputana State, now under British rule, has been compiled by Mr. J. D. LaTouche of the Bengal Civil Service. Ajmer is bounded on the north by Kishangarh and Marwar, on the south by Merwara and Mewar, on the east by Kishangarh and Jeypoor, and on the west by Marwar. The tract called Merwara is bounded on the north by Marwar and Ajmer, on the south by Mewar, on the east by Ajmer and Mewar, and on the west by Marwar. The early history of Ajmer is, as might be expected, legendary in its character, and commences with the rule of the Chouhans, the last-born of the Agni-kulas, and the most valiant of the Rajput races. According to tradition, the fort and city of Ajmer were founded by Raja Aja, a descendant of Anhal, the first Chouhan, in the year 145 A.D. We pass into the region of history when Dola Rae appears on the scene. He joined in resisting the Musalman invaders under Mohammed Kasim, and was slain by them in A.D. 685. His successor, Manika Rae, founded Sambhar, and the Chouhan princes thereafter adopted the title of Sambri Raj. The last of the Chouhans was Prithvi, who was adopted by Anangpal, and thus became king of Delhi and Ajmer. Ajmer was first taken by the Mahomedans by Kutbuddin, the founder of the Slave dynasty at Delhi. Then it fell into the hands of the kings of Malwa, who held it till the death of Mahmud II in A.D. 1531, when the kingdom of Malwa was annexed to that of Guzerat. On the death of Mahmud II, Maldeo Rahtor, who had just succeeded to the throne of Marwar, took possession of Ajmer among other conquests. The Rahtors held Ajmer for 24 years, but the country was one of the earliest acquisitions of Akbar, and from 1556 A.D. to the reign of Mohammed Shah, a period of 194 years, Ajmer was an integral portion of the Mogul Empire. For 31 years the Mahrattas held undisturbed possession of Ajmer, till in 1787, on the invasion of Jaypur by Madaji Sindia, the Jaypur Raja, called on the Rahtors for aid against the common foe. The call was promptly answered, and at the battle of Tonga the Mahrattas suffered a signal defeat. The Mahrattas, however, retaken Ajmer under the command of DeBoigne and held it till it was ceded in 1818 to the British Government. By the treaty of the 25th June 1818, Doulat Rao Sindia, after the Pindari war, ceded the district of Ajmer, valued in the treaty at Rs. 5,05,484, to the British Government; and on the 28th July 1818, Mr. Wilder, the first Superintendent of Ajmer, received charge of the district from Bappu Sindia, the last Mahratta Subahdar. This history of Ajmer from 1818, as Mr. LaTouche observes, is the history of its administration. The long roll of battles and sieges is closed. The district, worn out by the incessant warfare of half a century, at length enjoys rest, and the massive battlements of Taragarh begin to crumble in a secure peace. The history of Merwara before the occupation of Ajmer by the British authorities in 1818 is practically a blank. Hardly anything was known of the country except that it was a difficult hilly tract, inhabited by an independent and plundering race, who cared not for agriculture, and

who supplied their wants at the expense of the surrounding territories. Sawai Jay Singh of Jaypur had penetrated no further than Jak in an endeavour to subdue the country, and Amir Khan had failed in an attempt to chastise the plunderers of Jak and Chang. The most prominent feature in the British administration of Ajmer-Merwara is the system of its land tenures. The soil is broadly divided into two classes: khalsa, or the private domain of the crown, and zemindari or land held in estates or baronies by feudal Chiefs, who were originally under an obligation of military service, but who now hold on istimrar tenure. In 1849 Mr. Thomason introduced the village settlement. This settlement effected a radical change in the tenure. It transformed the cultivating communities of the khalsa, each member of which possessed certain rights in improved land, but who as a community possessed no rights at all into "Bhyachari" proprietary bodies. The essence of the mouzahar system is, that a defined area of land, that is, what is enclosed within the village boundaries, is declared to be the property of the village community, and the community consists of all those who are recorded as owners of land in the village. The change, however, was unmarked, and even now says Mr. LaTouche, is hardly understood, and is not appreciated by the people. Then came the famine of 1868-69. It convinced the Government of the necessity of settling the land revenue in perpetuity. In 1873 Lord Northbrook made this concession, Mr. LaTouche says, "the Viceroy consented to waive the right of Government in the matter of reassessment, and to declare the present assessments of the Chiefs to be fixed in perpetuity. This concession was accompanied by declaration of the liability of the estates to pay nazarana on successions, and the conditions on which the istimrardars now hold have been incorporated in the sunnud which has been granted to each of them." The city of Ajmer was in ancient times an entrepot for the trade between Bombay and Upper India, and a factory was established here in the early years of the East India Company subordinate to that of Surat. The position of the district must always render it a mart for Rajputana for the produce of Upper India and of the Bombay Presidency, including European goods; but the province itself has no manufactures, and produces but little in excess of its own consumption. Ajmer possesses no manufactures deserving of special mention, with the exception, perhaps, of the salt pan of Ramsar pargana. The salt, which in years of heavy rain exudes abundantly from the soil, is scraped up and thrown into large pans where it is dissolved in water. The water is allowed to run off into a lower pan where it is evaporated. There is a separate caste called Kharol engaged in this manufacture, but during the dry years of famine of 1868-69 the salt did not exude, the Kharols, who have no land nearly all died, and the manufacture was ordered to be stopped under the impression that it deteriorated the soil. Ajmer is the residence of the heads of several important firms of Seths, who have establishments throughout Rajputana and in other parts of India, where they carry on a trade in grain, cotton and opium. In Ajmer their chief occupation—almost their sole occupation—is that of banking business proper, and is confined to the sale and purchase of hundis, especially hundis, for the payment of tribute due by Native States. Their money-lending business has much diminished within the last few years, owing to the istimrardars, who were their principal constituents, having been prevented from borrowing, and to the action of the courts in giving decrees with protracted instalments. The Seths complain that this procedure of the courts has rendered the village banias indifferent about paying their debts when they are due, and the Seths find the return of their money so slow as to render it no longer profitable to lend. Here is a hint for Mr. Hobhouse.

The celebrated shrine of Pushkar is in Ajmer. The great sanctity of its lake, equalled, according to Colonel Tod, only by that of Mansarowar in Tibet, is due to the belief that here Brahma performed the yajna, and that the Sarasvati here re-appears in five streams. The legends con-

nected with these two beliefs may be found in the *Pushkar-Mahatmya* of the *Padma Purana*. The virtue of the lake is said to have been forgotten till it was re-discovered by Raja Nahar Rao Parihar of Mandor, who followed a white boar to the margin of the lake, and then dismounting to quench his thirst, found on touching the water that he was cured of a skin disease. He is accordingly said to have had the lake excavated, and to have built ghats. Pushkar after this appears to have come into the possession of Chechi Gujars, for there is a legend that some 700 years ago a large body of sannyasis came to bathe in Pushkar; they disapproved of the Gujars being in possession of the ghats, killed them all on the night of the Dewali, and turning out the Kanphata Jogis, who had become priests of the temples, themselves left a representative at each temple. The town is picturesquely situated on the lake with hills on three sides: on the fourth side, the sands, drifted from the plains of Marwar, have formed a complete bar to the waters of the lake, which has no outlet, though the filtration through the sand-hills is considerable. Bathing ghats have been constructed nearly round the lake, and most of the princely and wealthy families of Rajputana have houses round the margin. The principal ones are those built by Raja Man of Jaipur, Ahelya Bae, the queen of Holkar, Jawahar Mal of Bhartpur, and Raja Bijay Singh of Marwar. According to ancient charters no living thing is allowed to be put to death within the limits of Pushkar.

Mr. LaTouche has given much interesting information, and thrown considerable light on the past and present of Ajmer-Merwara.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL. EXECUTION SALES.

MR. HOBHOUSE is perfectly right in his desire to secure to the judgment-debtor "something like an adequate value" when the debtor's property has to be sold in order to satisfy his creditor. This is said to be the object which Mr. Hobhouse has kept in view—so far as we can judge from the report of the proceedings of the India Council—in framing sections 320, 321 and 326, of the new Civil Procedure Bill. The proposed changes may be said to comprise the following:

1. The execution of decrees within selected areas to be transferred to the Collector.
2. Power of the local Government to regulate the procedure of the Collector and his subordinates in executing the decrees.
3. Power of the Collector to raise the amount of money for which judgment-debtor is liable by selling, mortgaging, managing or farming out in whole or in part the property proceeded against or any other belonging to the judgment debtor.
4. Power of the local Government within selected areas and under certain circumstances to impose conditions on such sales or to prohibit them altogether.

In considering these measures we would assume what we believe with the legislature to be the fact that sales under execution of decrees do not fetch value, which would be paid for the same property under sales for arrears of revenue; we would also assume what we think is often thought not always the case that under execution sales, property is undervalued even in comparison to voluntary and private sales. The first point to be settled in connection with this subject is the cause of the facts assumed above. At sales for arrears of revenue the property is sold free of encumbrances and in so far as this advantage cannot be extended to execution sales it would be useless to attempt to make the latter equally paying. The standard of improvement must therefore be the voluntary sales. And compared to voluntary sales execution sales have we think the following drawbacks, and it will be for the legislature to consider whether the disadvantages are likely to be removed by the measures proposed.

1. Opposition of the Vendor: the judgment debtor who is in fact the Vendor often throws all manner of obstacles to the sale. He is the person most competent to disclose the extent and character of his interest in the property as well as the difficulties to which the purchaser is likely to be exposed on entering into possession, and these things he often sedulously conceals, and not unfrequently tries to withhold possession in portions of the property even after it is sold.

2. Want of information on the part of the vendee, the purchaser at all public sales under competition,

generally speaking, has an insufficient knowledge of the assets of the property and of the various facts connected with it—facts of the kind which in fact give rise to almost all litigation in our civil courts.

3. Uncertainty about the interests of third parties and their name is legion.

The principle which seems to have been hitherto observed in execution sales is to leave all the responsibility upon the parties to the sale, viz., the debtor and purchaser and partly it may be the creditor, the Court being concerned only with the conduct and formalities of the sale and the safe keeping of the purchase-money. The proposed transfer of execution proceedings to the Collector's Office involves in the case of it a wider power than hitherto allowed in dealing with the property to be sold; but the question is how far this increased power will add to the responsibility of the Collector so as to place the purchaser in a better position than heretofore and naturally dispose him to unloosen his purse strings. It may be all very well to say that the Collector and even his subordinates will have discretionary power to sell mortgage or farm out or manage the property sought to be sold or some other instead in whole or in part. But will such proceedings bestow a safer title or less encumbered title to the vendee, leasee or mortgagee than was previously obtained by the purchaser? Then again if the judgment debtor continues at bottom to oppose the efforts of the judgment creditor—a circumstance very common in this country—the Collector will have to take on himself all the troubles which now devolve upon the outside purchaser.

And how is the Collector to meet these troubles? We do not think that beyond his superior intelligence the Collector has any the least advantages which are not now equally accessible to the purchaser. The public records, it is true, lie in the Collector's office, but their existence is pretty well known to many, and even were the case otherwise the information can easily be given a wider publicity than is now done. The Collector it may be said has free access to his own office, but it is a matter of some trifling expenditure on the part of the public, and part of the expenses would perhaps have to be paid even under the proposed system. But with regard to the most important question,—in what portion of the records the necessary information will be found; the Collector is unfortunately as much in the dark as any outsider, and besides, the Collector is not actuated by those strong motives of self-interest, which guide the latter in making the inquiry.

The truth is the success of Mr. Hobhouse's scheme, at least so far as Bengal is concerned, depends entirely upon a good understanding between the executive department and the judgment-debtor, and this is a thing so rare that the few who would sincerely help the courts have often of necessity to suffer with the many who seek to delude the public authorities. Courts of Justice are looked upon as enemies by the people, and they have recourse to them oftener to satisfy one's pique against his opponents than to have justice dealt out by a revered authority in cases of doubt and uncertainty. And this is true as much of the execution department as of any other.

We have tried to show that the under-valuation of property sold at execution sales is due chiefly if not altogether to the disadvantages under which a purchaser at such sales has necessarily to labor. Men want for their money, all over the world, their money's worth. And the uncertainties of a competitive sale necessarily serve to lighten the purchaser's purse. Thus the speculation which is so justly condemned in all private sales is more or less a matter of necessity in competitive sales. No human ingenuity can make the purchaser pay more than he wishes to do, and unless Mr. Hobhouse can act upon his will by making it advantageous for him to buy under the proposed method he can never benefit the debtor. And all the complications which he proposes to introduce will only add to the troubles of the judgment-creditor and thereby finally fall upon the debtor. We cannot lay too much stress upon this point. In seeking to afford relief to the judgment debtor the legislature risks the imposition of additional trouble to the creditor. And this we must pronounce to be an extremely short-sighted policy. It is not for us to point to the economical principles involved in the abrogation of usury laws. But the present we submit is entirely a case in point. Whenever a person advances money he makes a forecast calculating not only what disadvantages he will have actually to bear but also the remotest possibilities. In laying out money men first of all try to provide against all possible evils; and then balance them with duly probable advantages. We believe, therefore, that the result of Mr. Hobhouse's scheme will be that borrowers will to a certainty be placed at a greater disadvantage than now.

but whether the Collector's interference is likely to afford such relief to the debtor as would cover that disadvantage, and leave a remainder in his favor, must after all be a matter of doubt.

We do not pretend to have devoted to the subject any thought equal or nearly equal to that of the author of the bill; but it appears to us that the best way in which his object can be attained is to follow the proceedings which people take to in their voluntary transactions. When a property goes to the hammer it is to be supposed that the debtor has done his best in the way of mortgage, farming leases &c., and it would be simply an additional trouble to set the Collector about the same sort of business. We therefore think that the right course would be—

1. To collect all the documents connected with the property to be sold. The judgment-debtor being in a position to furnish these may be compelled by law to do so, and the Registrar's Office and Collectors' Offices may be laid under contribution for this purpose. And to bring the services of the creditor to bear upon the point, these Offices and also the Road Cess Department should be made more efficient in supplying information to the public.

2. The judgment-debtor ought to indemnify the purchaser, as in private sales he has to execute a bond of indemnity, for any losses knowingly caused by him to the latter.

3. The procedure observed for giving possession to the purchaser admits of very great improvement.

We do not think it would be too much to propose that the purchase money ought not to go out of the hands of the execution department before a definite period, and one within which the purchaser may be put in possession of the property sold. It is often the case that facts are disclosed at the time of entering into possession which would vitiate the sale, but the execution department having made over the money to the creditor the purchaser is forced to go to the Civil Court in order to be duly reimbursed.

4. Greater publicity ought to be given to the sale notification. Printed catalogues are found to pay when moveable property has to be sold but when lakhs and fifty thousands for immovable property are to be knocked down it is deemed sufficient to draw out unintelligible notifications, and hang them up in places accessible only to speculators and Mook-tears. The better course would be to publish a detailed list of the lands comprised in the property to be sold; giving also a full account of the title and title-deeds and mentioning the party held responsible for the accuracy of each of these facts. These prints ought to be gratuitously circulated at all the places where the notification is now hung up, and at the instance of the debtor and creditor may also be distributed to any private individuals on their addresses being furnished. The day of sale should be fixed with a traders punctuality, Courts and Public Officers bearing in mind that they serve the public and not the public them.

We have looked more to the purchaser's interest than that of any other, and advisedly so, for we are firmly convinced that his interests are identical with those of the debtor and also of the creditor except when either of them seeks to defraud the other or the public in the person of the purchaser.

REVIEW.

Avasara Sarojini.—By Rajkrishna Rai: Calcutta Albert Press, Vaisakha, 1283 B. S.

Babu Raj Krishna Rai is a lyric poet. But it would not be too much to say that his lyre has only one string. His poetry accordingly emits one note—the note of grief for enslaved and subjugated India. It is true that this note has some modulations; for it is sometimes high and sometimes low, sometimes calm and sometimes angry; sometimes mild and sometimes caustic. But through all its modulations, it is unmistakably one and the same in essence. Now nothing which comes from the hand of man—however sweet or however sound—can please us eternally. Even Shakespeare—the omnipotent Shakespeare—would suffer by being made a constant or everlasting companion. *Avasara Sarojini* consists of 44 pieces of poetry, of which 23, or more than one-half, are mere variations of one and the same strain—grief, anger, indignation or contempt produced by the sight of India's fallen condition. The proportion, we fear, is not very judicious, and has produced a decidedly ludicrous effect in the work of a man who, though possessed of a lyre, cannot, like the immortal Korner boast of both a "Lyre and a Sword." Our poet's feeling for ancient India is not we think very deep or sound. What we have hitherto called *feeling* is indeed nothing better than *poetic sentimentalism*.

Babu Raj Krishna Rai is generally prolix and diffuse. There is no terseness in his style, and his poems, though short, are therefore often very wear-

some reading. He possesses to a degree the vicious knack of "spinning out." And his is not a methodical head, for he always "rambles." But his greatest fault is want of taste. In the piece called "মুখী কে?" we meet with the following verses:—

“এ যে পবন, পেয়ে নিশি-সহবাস,
হয়েছে শীতল অতি, মৃদল মধুর গতি,
কুসুম-মুগ্ধি মাখি খেলে চারি পাশ;
এ সমীরণ,
মদিরা পায়ীর মুখে এখন যাঁইবে ঢুকে;
(নরক সমান ঠাঁই!—স্বপ্না—নিকৈতন!)
কে বলে বলুক তবে মুখী সমীরণ?”

The allusion to the drunkard's mouth is extremely unhappy and indicates a mind not much familiar with refined works of art. In another place, the offence against good taste is still more heinous. We extract the passage below, but request our lady-readers to pass it over:—

“ভারতের সে হুদিন যুঁচিয়া গিয়াছে রে,
পুরনারী গীত-ধারা বরষে বা আর!
উত্তরা বিরাট—মুতা হবে কেউ আছে রে,
শুনাতো বিশুদ্ধ গান ভারত মাঝার?
বারনারী গয় গান, লক্ষ্মীটোরা ধরে তান,
মদিরার গন্ধ উঠে!—উরে উল্কার!
ভারত ডুবছে হবে নরক মাঝার!”

But Babu Raj Krishna Rai has many merits. His style is smooth and clear and sometimes very graceful and picturesque. He is also eloquent and impressive. He has a tender heart; and some of his pieces, having reference to the softer feelings of humanity, are really exquisite. He is certainly a promising poet, and we would, therefore, give him one word of advice. He should write less and study more; he should shake off sentimentalism; he should write more carefully. Carelessness has produced some ludicrous blunders in his poems. We give one instance. In the piece called “একটি চিন্তা,” we have first the following verses:—

“রাতিশালা পাশে সরোবর জলে
শশীর মুরতি ছলিয়া উজলে”

But a line or two after we are told that this *Sarovara* is

“অতীব গভীর—হির ভাব অতি;
নাহিকো লহরী, নাহি বিধ্বন,
অচল, অলড় মলিল রাশি”

If the water of this ‘*Sarovara*’ is so deep and calm and motionless, how does the poet find in it the ‘moon’s fair image shining with waving lustre’?

We trust Babu Raj Krishna Rai will take these remarks in a good and friendly spirit.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

ON WEDNESDAY last His Honor the Lieutenant Governor returned to Calcutta. His Honor is in excellent health. Last night His Honor left for Noakhally, and will be absent for about ten days. On return His Honor will again leave for a short time on a visit to the Northern districts of Bengal to inspect the Northern Bengal Railways, which we hear will be opened in a few months as far as Siligiri. The following is the programme of His Honor's contemplated visit to North Bengal:

His Honor, Private Secretary, and Aid-de-Camp will leave Calcutta on Sunday evening, November 26th, by mail train from Sealdah.

Reach Kooshla in morning of Monday, November 27th, cross Ganges in Steamer to Sara, and leave by railway for Nattore. Receive Zemindars at 4 p. m. Dinner and Evening party to be given to His Honor by Native aristocracy: address to be presented.

Tuesday November 28th.—Leave Nattore at day-break: breakfast at Atrai: reach Sydpore by evening.

Wednesday, November 29th. Receive Zemindars in the morning, and return from Sydpore to Atrai.

Thursday November 30th.—Leave Atrai early, cross from Sara to Koo-lita, and leave by mail train for Calcutta reaching the Presidency on Friday morning.

The rumour, says the *Englishman*, gains ground that Sir Richard Temple succeeds Sir Phillip Wodehouse as Governor of Bombay. We believe Sir Richard has himself heard nothing about it. But our own information is that his name is on the card. Once before his name

had been mentioned in connection with the Bombay Governorship, and the rumour has been revived. This time, we believe, the rumour is not without foundation. The Deccan has been visited with a terrible famine, and Sir Richard Temple's signal success in overcoming the Bengal Famine of 1873-74 points to him as the man peculiarly fitted to grapple with the crisis. He is well acquainted with the condition of the people of the Deccan; in fact when he was in the Central Provinces and in Hyderabad he made it his special study, and his appointment to Bombay will be a guarantee that the calamity will not be trifled with. The Sittana War brought Sir John Lawrence as the Governor General of India, and the Famine in Bombay, for aught we know to the contrary, may give the Governorship of Bombay to Sir Richard Temple. Sir Phillip Wodehouse's term of office will be over in February. It is said that it has been definitely settled that the Hon'ble Ashley Eden succeeds Sir Richard Temple as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

WE ARE glad to learn that Sir Richard Temple has given an appointment in the Panna College to Dr. Prasana Kumar Roy, whose brilliant academic career was noticed last week, on Rs. 400 a month. We wish he had been appointed to Calcutta, where he would have been more useful. We hope he will be soon given a graded appointment and brought down to Calcutta.

THE second meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation on Saturday last went off satisfactorily. Sir Stuart Hogg made a good opening speech. He expressed a hope that there will be harmony between the Commissioners and the Executive. By way of illustration of the happy results of such harmony he made a graceful allusion to the success of the Port Commission under the able presidency of Mr. Schalch. The programme of business for the meeting was large, but it was gone through without any captious opposition. It was pointed out that in constituting the several Committees the Chairman had lost sight of the representative character of the corporation, inasmuch as the proportion of nominated members, particularly in the Finance Committee, was too large compared with the elected members, and Sir Stuart Hogg at once corrected it. The Budgets were referred to the Finance Committee, and the fixing of the house-rate and water-rate was postponed pending the report of the Committee. The Lighting and Police rates were fixed at two per cent each as proposed by the Chairman. By far the most important question of the day was the levy of the house-rate for tenanted huts upon landowners contrary to the provisions of the law. Under the dictum of the Chairman an additional burden of Rs. 80,000 per annum was thrown upon the landowners. Counsel's opinion was taken, and both the Advocate General and Mr. Woodroffe declared the opinion of the Solicitors of the Commissioners, under which the Chairman had acted, to be wrong. Accordingly a Resolution was passed cancelling the house-rate bills against landowners for tenanted huts.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA is not doing justice to itself by keeping the public in the dark as to the probable cost of the Delhi Assemblage. The *Times*, according to Ruter, states “that the fear of wasteful outlay on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage is entirely unfounded, the total sum required being one-fourth less than the amount originally mentioned. Government is not paying the expenses of the Chiefs attending the Durbar.” Now, what was the original estimate? The *Bombay Gazette* mentioned half a crore, and even the *Pioneer* has not contradicted this statement. If the expenses be one-fourth less, the outlay will be about forty lacs of rupees, which will be a wasteful expenditure in the face of the famine in Bombay and Madras. If however the outlay will not be more than 10 or 15 lacs, as we have been told, the case will certainly be different.

IT WOULD appear that it was the *Feraxis* who lately murdered the zemindar of Furreedpore. The Lieutenant Governor has ordered the local

officers to make a strict enquiry into the case, and to bring the offenders to condign punishment. In the meantime we are sorry to learn from the *East* that the Police Inspector, who was deputed to hold a special enquiry into the matter, "has fallen a victim to the fury of the Ferazis of Edilpore." The Ferazis once raised their heads in the time of Sir William Grev and they were put down with a strong hand. We believe Sir Richard Temple contemplates to take vigorous measures against these Ferazis.

WE HEAR some ugly rumours connected with the management of a ward's estate in the district of Moorshedabad. The European manager has been removed. Will the papers connected with this case be published? It is not fair to the public to withhold from them papers of this description.

CALCUTTA NARROWLY escaped a cyclone on Tuesday last. It is stated that there was a strong gale in the Bay of Bengal which lasted for nearly thirty hours. Some ships were damaged. A correspondent thus writes to us from Bhagabool in the district of Dacca under date the 31st ultimo:

"A sort of Cyclone has been blowing violently since yesterday."

It is impossible to give you a definite account at this moment of the great havoc done to the standing crop but looking to the state of things around I may state that the injury done to the crop will be irreparable. The river has already swollen to a height of about two feet above the ordinary level of the water, if it continues to rise as is the case when wind blows violently from the east the districts of Backergunge and Noakhally may be flooded.

Many mahajans are likely to suffer much as they have shipped large quantities of grain for the great Kartic Barani fair.

JANAKEE NATH ROY.

31st October 1876.

WE HAVE received a report of the meeting of the Mahomedan Committee appointed at the Town Hall meeting convened by Monli Abdul Latief Khan Bahadur on the Turkish question. We regret we cannot give the report *in extenso* for want of space. Several resolutions were passed appointing an Executive Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer, voting an address to the Empress of India, and inviting subscriptions. We give the last resolution, which is important:

"That the Executive Committee be desired to inform the Mahomedan Community in general by such means as to them may appear proper that they who might be cheerfully inclined to transmit subscriptions for the relief of the soldiers wounded, and of the widows and the orphans of those killed in war in the service of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan of Turkey, might reassured of meeting with no opposition or discouragement on the part of the British Government or the Authorities in the matter of such transmission."

THE ACCOUNTS from Bombay are by no means cheering. Rain has fallen in some parts, but not in sufficient quantities. There is also a water and fodder famine, and cattle are being sold off for a nominal price, or let loose. The scarcity has extended to Hyderabad. In Madras and Mysore the situation is assuming a serious aspect. It is said that there will be no lack of supply of food in Bombay, but the ryots have no means to buy it. This impoverishment of the tenantry is ascribed to the crushing revenue settlement. What a commentary is this on the Periodic Settlement!

WE HAD often wondered that the *Lucknow Times* was hitherto silent about the ruin, which the encumbered Estates Act has been producing in Oudh. On the principle of better late than never we hail the protest which our contemporary has at last entered against the working of the Act. He writes:

"We are credibly informed that some of the finest estates are involved more and more in debt; and in spite of the Oudh Relief Act, and the strenuous exertions of Government officers, they are drifting more and more towards ruin. It is a matter of great surprise to us that even the Government demand is met with promptitude. That the management of some of these estates, before they came into the hands of Government, was in a deplorable state, we are prepared to admit. What we cannot understand is that even strict government supervision has been unable to clear away the encumbrances. The question we have been often asked is whether the supervision exercised by Government officers has been as strict as it should be? The Commissioners of Fyzabad and Rai Bareilly have frequently commented on the prominent position occupied by the Government managers of encumbered estates amongst the Revenue defaulters. Rent is not properly collected, and every year arrears are accumulated, which we are afraid will not be liquidated."

In proof of what we have said above, we will mention one estate, well known to be one of the richest in Oudh. In 1868, the widow of the late Maharaja Mansing made over the management of his estate to Government. The estate was then indebted to the tune of nearly *two lacs* of Rupees. The annual gross collections amount to upwards of *eight lacs*, so that the debt incurred was nothing to speak of. The original debt, instead of being diminished, is increased year by year, and it now amounts to *three lacs and a half*. This is not all. The revenue payments are not duly made, and the arrears of government demand amount to nearly a *lac* of Rupees. With proper management these four lacs and a half could be easily paid off. Far from this being the case the rents due from tenants and under-proprietors have fallen into large arrears. We are told these come to nearly *nine lacs* of Rupees. If these arrears could be realised by judicious management, the estate would at once be free from debt, and leave a large surplus behind. Not only are these arrears not collected, a large portion of them are unwittingly allowed to be barred from being collected by the statute of limitation. This is a sad state of affairs, and we would earnestly invite the attention of the Chief Commissioner to this matter demanding an urgent enquiry."

And what is the Oudh Government about? In the face of these facts we wonder that Mr. Hobhouse proposes to throw into the hands of the Government the management of landed property of all debtors under the new Civil Procedure Bill.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant Governor on the administration of the Salt Department in 1875-76 brings into prominence two important facts. In 1874 Lord Northbrook abolished the frontier customs line between Orissa and Madras. The selling price of salt in Ganjam was then raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-4 and a graduated scale of duty was imposed in Orissa, beginning with Rs. 2-4 per maund on the southern frontier where it joins Ganjam, and ascending by six gradations to the northern boundary where it meets the Rs. 3-4 duty that prevails in Bengal. An immediate effect of these measures has been to stimulate the import of Ganjam salt into Orissa. The imports from Ganjam have been in 1873-74, 1,419 maunds; in 1874-75, 11,638 maunds; and in 1875-76, 1,14,333 maunds, showing an increase last year of 1,02,700 maunds. Then the evils of the Rowana system have attracted the attention of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. Under that system no person is allowed to be in possession of more than five seers of salt, unless the salt is covered by a protective document, issued by the Collector or by a wholesale merchant. The area within which this system is in force has from time to time been narrowed, and it is now proposed to reduce the area to the very smallest limits consistent with fiscal safety. The manufacture of salt in Bengal is confined to a belt of country not exceeding five miles from the sea-coast, and the Lieutenant Governor, after maturely considering the arguments that have been adduced on both sides of the question, is of opinion that effectual precautions could be taken against risk, and that it would tend to the great convenience of the people, without endangering the revenue, if a strict detective supervision were exercised within this belt only, and if the country outside these limits were left free from the pass or rowannah rules. The local authorities and the police will be held answerable for the strictness of supervision within this narrow strip of country.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER. On the 24th ultimo the Talookdars of Oudh held a special meeting for the purpose of raising subscriptions in aid of the Northbrook Memorial Fund. The chair was taken by Maharaja Sir Dighojoy Sing Bahadur K. C. S. I. The Maharaja said:

"You might have heard that some steps have already been taken at Calcutta to set up a suitable Memorial in honor of our benefactor, and I sincerely wish to accelerate those steps and bring about the object in view. It is a well known fact that Earl Northbrook was a great patriot and benefactor of India and that he always did his best to promote the general good and happiness of our country—on several occasions prior to this we have had opportunities of expressing our deep sense of loyalty and gratitude for the favors bestowed on us. I do not, therefore, think it necessary at present to dwell much on the subject."

The speech of the evening was that of Raja Ameer Hossain Khan Bahadur, Talookdar of Mahmoodabad. We will give a few extracts from it:

"Lord Northbrook's name is familiar to you as a household word. He remained only four years in the country, but during these eventful years he achieved so many triumphs that his name will ever be enshrined in the hearts of our countrymen. The country enjoyed profound peace during Lord Northbrook's Administration, and His Lordship lavished upon the country the blessings of peace. 'Peace has its triumphs, no less than war,' says a great British poet, and the four years of Lord Northbrook's rule exemplified the truth of the poet's remark."

The principal features of His Lordship's Administration are well known to you. His financial reforms were productive of incalculable good to the country. His Lordship promptly took into his own hands the management of Indian finances, and restored the equilibrium between income and expenditure. It required a master-hand to remove the incubus of financial embarrassment and Lord Northbrook was the first Governor-General who had the ability and the boldness to demonstrate the elasticity of Indian revenue. He was not satisfied with enforcing strict economy in all departments of the State, he reduced the burdens with which the people were oppressed. He abolished the income-tax, the most unpopular of all taxes in India. If His Lordship had done nothing else, the abolition of this odious tax alone would have entitled him to the lasting gratitude of our countrymen. The measures of Lord Northbrook have fully shown that material progress and rigid economy are not incompatible, and that reduction of oppressive taxes does not in the least interfere with the financial prosperity of the realm. The passing of the Tariff Act will ever redound to the credit of Lord Northbrook, and the people will ever bless the Viceroy who protected native industry, and stimulated the trade of the country."

"It was Lord Northbrook by whose exertions an equal administration of justice was secured to India. What His Lordship did in this matter was effected in a quiet unostentatious way, and the public knew nothing of the measures adopted to secure the desired end. The able minutes His Excellency wrote on this subject were, I am credibly informed, masterpieces of close-reasoning and breathed throughout most elevated sentiments which did credit to his heart. It was Lord Northbrook, who, in spite of the loud clamour of interested public writers, bestowed on the meritorious natives of India, the high and responsible appointments under Government for which they were qualified, and thus upheld the ethics of truth and justice."

"The dire calamity which had befallen the greater portion of India in 1874 is still vividly recollected by all of us. Had not Lord Northbrook put forth all the powers of his mind in averting this calamity, thousands of men would have been snatched away by death, and whole districts would have borne the marks of desolation. Disease and misery would have been in every house, and wailings of deep distress would have filled the air. The mere contemplation of such a harrowing scene, I well remember, filled the minds of every one with grave apprehensions, and we all shuddered to think of the future. The task which was at that time before Lord Northbrook might have appalled the stoutest heart. But His Lordship was fully equal to the occasion. The measures which were carried out under his direction averted the calamity. They were attended with so much success that those who did not witness the promontory signs of famine, and did not observe the grim shadow of death, came out of their closets and exclaimed that there was no famine, and that all expenses were ordered by Lord Northbrook was mere waste of public money. Nothing could be a greater triumph to His Lordship than the expression of such an opinion. Those, however, who lived in the midst of famine bear a different testimony to the famous operations of the late Viceroy."

The Raja then referred particularly to his own province:

"We are all deeply grateful to Lord Northbrook for all that he has done for Oudh. It was during his administration that the Oudh Laws Bill and the Oudh Land Revenue Bill were drafted. We feared that some of the provisions of the Bills would affect the rights of the Talookdars. We respectfully represented our objections. We cannot sufficiently express our thankfulness to His Excellency for the consideration given to our remarks. His Lordship allowed us every opportunity to express our opinion on the Bills, and the representations we made were listened to with due attention. The guaranteed rights and privileges of the Talookdars have thus been preserved. Had the Bills as they were originally drafted passed through the Legislature, some of our cherished rights would have been destroyed, our position would have been lowered, and our usefulness greatly curtailed. It is owing to the wise consideration of the Government of India that we have been saved from these indignities, and our estates rescued from ruin. No language can convey our sense of gratitude to Lord Northbrook and to his counsellors for saving our estates, and preserving the honorable position in which we were placed by Earl Canning. Next to Earl Canning, therefore, Lord Northbrook has been one of our greatest benefactors. The one conferred our estates on us, and guaranteed our rights and privileges, and the other preserved them. Even if we erect a golden statue of Lord Northbrook in Lucknow, our debt of gratitude will still remain unpaid."

The settlement of land-revenue in Oudh has been a subject of angry controversy. It is not my wish to enter into the question. I mention this only to show what Lord Northbrook did to mitigate its evils. His Excellency informed the Chief Commissioner that 'there should be no hesitation in reducing, either for a few years or for the term of settlement, any assessment which was found to press in any way unduly on the agricultural population.' When His Excellency was at Lucknow, most liberal measures were directed for the purpose of relieving the suffering caused by the early introduction of the revised assessment, by the excessive immediate enhancement of the Government demand, or consequent on calamities of season. The Chief Commissioner was authorised to grant remissions of balances due, wherever he considered the measure urgently necessary."

The sympathy which Lord Northbrook felt for the natives of India is written in indelible characters in the hearts of the people. Native valour and native loyalty were always rewarded by the Viceroy with a liberal hand. It was not the living alone who gloried in such rewards, but the native heroes who died defending British honour had also their share in the marks of distinction conferred by the Viceroy. What we mean gentlemen, you all feel so fully comprehend. The foundation stone laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Ballia Guard testified to the truth of my remarks. It was the foundation stone of the Memorial raised by Lord Northbrook to the memory of the gallant native officers and soldiers who fell in the defence of Lucknow. Whenever I visit the spot where this noble monument is being raised by British philanthropy, my heart fills with admiration for Lord Northbrook's character, and I inwardly pray that the nobleman who could forget his color and creed in his appreciation of native worth may be duly rewarded by the Great Dispenser of heavenly rewards. Such catholicism, such nobleness of purpose, such high sense of duty, is rarely to be met with in this world."

Lord Northbrook's decision about the projected Sarda Canal has saved Oudh nearly four crores of rupees, which can be utilised in various forms most urgently needed in the province. At one time the waste of this large sum of public money seemed eminent, but His Lordship with a firm hand put a stop to this useless expenditure."

"High administrative abilities, gentleness, combined with a philanthropic spirit; if on occasions discharges of Viceroyal duties combined with sympathy for the governed and a deep sense of truth and justice; if the sterling qualities of the head and heart combined with singleness of purpose and a firm determination to do what is right, in spite of incessant clamour, deserve any public recognition, surely the memorial proposed."

ought to be erected, and we ought liberally to subscribe towards that end."

Other speakers followed. We are sorry we cannot make room for other speeches.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Shomprakash* urges the revival of the *Punchayat* system and recommends that civil suits may be referred to *Punchayats* for decision and that provision may be made in the pending Civil Procedure Code for the *Punchayats* being assisted by assessors. In the first place the editor says, as soon as a complaint is preferred before Civil Court the Judge should recommend the plaintiff to prefer his case to the *Punchayat* of his village, if he demurs he should then be called upon to show cause for his refusal. If the cause shown appear unsatisfactory or insufficient the whole costs of the suit should devolve upon him; and that similar penalty should attach to the defendant's recalcancy. Further, *Punchayats* should have the power of compelling the attendance of witnesses and the verdict should be regulated by the voice of the majority.

A Beerbhoom correspondent of the same journal says that though the limits of the district have been much curtailed by transfer of some thannas to other districts, it is still sufficiently extensive to make the remote villages inconveniently distant from the headquarters station. He strongly recommends the formation of one or two sub-divisions to bring justice within convenient reach of the people.

The *Bharat Meher* observes that under the present arrangement Sessions Courts are held every other month. And the result is that it causes endless inconvenience and trouble to the parties concerned in such cases. Suppose a man is committed to the Sessions towards the end of April and perhaps by that time the Sessions for the month have closed. He will not be tried until the Sessions for June. This man is perhaps acquitted, and thus an innocent person is detained in prison for two months. What compensation can we make him for this unnecessary confinement? It behooves the Government therefore to afford relief to the accused by providing for monthly Sessions.

The same Journal gives the following account of a local case:—Surgeon-Major J. C. Shaw, Civil Surgeon of Mymensingh had occasion to go into the Mofussil and wanted a boat. He wrote a letter to the address of Police Inspector Prosnann Coomarr Bose and had it signed by Assistant Superintendent Mr. Simon. The Inspector on receipt of the letter waited upon the Assistant Superintendent in the Office and represented to him that on a former occasion he had a hired boat for Dr. Shaw for Rs. 8 and the manjees then received only Rs. 6. The Assistant Superintendent, it is said, expressed his annoyance and observed that Dr. Shaw was incapable of such a mean act, the Inspector retorted that he was also incapable of a lie. Mr. Simon saw Dr. Shaw and reported to him all that the Inspector had said. The Inspector here was sent for. What occurred in the Doctor's residence is not exactly known, but the Inspector preferred a complaint before the Magistrate charging Mr. Simon with assault attended with criminal force and the Civil Surgeon with criminal intimidation to dishonour the complainant Mr. Pauley the Magistrate dismissed the case without calling for any evidence and ordered the Inspector to ask pardon in writing of the Doctor and the Assistant Superintendent. The Inspector has been since transferred to Kishoreganj for this offence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Spec. Cowal Bazar Reading Club	3	5	0
Vishanath Narayan Mandlik Esq., Bombay	13	4	0
V. Malhari Row Esq., Literary Association, Calcutta	5	0	0
Babu Hem Chunder Banerjee, Umballa	120	0	0
Judeonath Ghose, Kotal	9	0	0
Bhoopendranath Dey, Contail	10	0	0
Tarakisto Beedyaagore, Cuttack	13	4	0
Rajnarain Das, Balasore	13	4	0
Janky Nath Mookerjee, Coochdola	13	4	0
Raj Coomarr Roy, Nurrail	13	4	0
Sheo Dutt Narain, Jalou	6	8	0
Lalla Phol Chand, Jeypore	3	5	0
Mohendronarain Banerjee, Purneah	4	8	0
Sreesh Chunder Banerjee, Jowrah	13	4	0
Khetter Nath Bhattacharjee, Comilla	13	4	0
Okhoy Coomarr Mookerjee, Bancoorah	10	0	0
Ramdyal, Ludhiana	13	4	0
Sarbessut Mozoomdar, Mymensingh	10	0	0
Hurro Chunder Ghose, Hooghly	13	4	0
Sreenanth Chatterjee, Darjeeling	6	10	0
Raghoonath Sahay, Arrah	5	12	0
Khetter Chunder Auditto, Allahabad	13	4	0
Kedarnath Doss, Motiharee	19	14	0
Bankim Chunder Chatterjee, Kantalpara	13	6	0
Dwarkanath Doss, Pakour	6	10	0
Manuall Chatterjee, Mymensingh	10	0	0

Government Notifications,

Calcutta Gazette.—November 1, 1876.

GENERAL.—The 21st October 1876.—Mr. H. G. Cooke, c.s., lately returned from furlough, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, and is posted to the Dinagore district.

The 24 October 1876.—Baboo Ohloy Chunder Das, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st November 1876, or any subsequent day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 25th October 1876.—The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant extensions of leave to the following officers:—

Mr. T. Walton, District and Sessions Judge, Furreedpore—seven months' furlough. F. Weyer, Joint-Magistrate and Collector,—eight months' furlough.

The 27th October 1876.—Lieutenant P. A. Buckland, of the 39th Native Infantry, is appointed temporarily as Extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor with effect from the 1st November 1876.

The 28th October 1876.—Mr. J. S. Armstrong, c.s., reported his return from furlough on the 1st instant.

Baboo Sarada Prosad Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhally, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring the land required for public purpose in the jurisdiction of the Fenny sub-division of the Noakhally district.

The 30th October 1876.—Mr. C. P. L. Macanlay, Acting Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed also to act as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in addition to his other duties.

Mr. H. H. Risley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is placed temporarily on special duty in the Bengal Secretariat.

Baboo Taraprasad Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, having resumed charge of his duties on return from leave on the afternoon of the 11th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 16th August 1876 is cancelled.

Baboo Shyamadhar Roy is appointed to act until further orders as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Julpigore district of the Cooch Behar Division.

Mr. J. Geoghagan, c.s., reports his departure from India on furlough per steam ship *Hydaspes*, which left Bombay on the 23rd instant.

The following officers reported their return to India from furlough in the afternoon of the 28th instant:—

Mr. A. A. Wace, c.s. Mr. W. H. Page.

Mr. Page is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days to enable him to join his appointment.

The 31st October 1876.—Mr. A. A. Wace, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is posted to the Bhagulpore district.

Mr. Wace is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding ten days to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr. C. C. Quinn, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Burdwan district on being relieved of the charge of the Darbhanga district by Mr. A. P. MacDonnell.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, c.s., is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding 21 days from the 17th instant to enable him to join his appointment.

POLICE.—The 23rd October 1876.—Mr. B. Rattray is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the First Grade with effect from the 20th September 1876, and is posted to the Purneah district.

Mr. F. T. Platts, District Superintendent of Police, Malda, is transferred to Chittagong.

The 25th October 1876.—Mr. G. K. Meares, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is transferred to Gya on being relieved by Mr. A. H. Giles on the 19th instant.

Mr. H. Bayley, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is transferred to Sewan, vice Mr. G. K. Meares, transferred.

REGISTRATION.—The 30th October 1876.—Baboo Bagola Prosnann Mozoomdar, Special Sub-Registrar of Noakhally, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st November 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Motilal Mookerjee is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of Noakhally during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bagola Prosnann Mozoomdar, or until further orders.

EDUCATION.—The 30th October 1876.—Mr. C. G. M. Shircore, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dooinka, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. Behrendt, Assistant Professor, Dacca College, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 2, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th instant.

Mr. G. A. Stack is appointed to the Fourth Class of the Bengal Educational Service, and is posted to the Dacca College with effect from the date on which he joined.

The 31st October 1876.—Baboo Peary Mohan Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nuddea, is promoted to the First Grade of Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

Baboo Siva Doss Bhattacharjee, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bankura, is promoted to be Head Master of the Malda Zillah School.

Baboo Charon Chunder Chatterjee, Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools Second Grade, Burdwan, is transferred to Bankura.

Moonshee Radha Loll, Head Master of the Gya Normal School, is appointed to the Third Grade of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Durbhanga.

Baboo Prabhat Chunder Sen, Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Mymensingh, is transferred to Burdwan.

MEDICAL.—The 23rd October 1876.—The services of Surgeon C. J. H. Warden, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Bhagnipore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Board of Revenue in the Excise Department, for employment on the special duty of inquiring into the causes of the reported failure of the system of taxing materials used in the distillation of country wine.

The 24th October 1876.—Dr. R. McLeod, Civil Medical Officer, Gya, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th March 1877, or a subsequent day within one month of that date. Dr. McLeod is also allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days under Section 18 of the Code.

Advertisements.

PORT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

As required by Section 53 Act V (B. C.) of 1870 Notice is hereby given that the Accounts of the Commissioners for Making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta for the half year ending 30th September 1876 will be an item at the office of the said Commissioners on the 18th November 1876 at No. 7 Commercial Buildings.

G. H. SIMMONS.
For Vice Chairman.

WANTED

For the Indian Museum, a clerk under 30 years of age. Apply by letter to the Curator stating qualifications.

Salary Rs. 60. Applications to be sent in before the 20th November 1876.

BIRTH.

At Dhubri, Assam.—On Monday the 30th October 1876, Krishna Kanti the wife of Babu Troylakhya Nath Sirkar, of a son.

কবিবর শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু হেমচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় কৃত কবিতাবলী সংশোধিত হইয়া পরিবর্দ্ধিত আকারে ৩২ বার মুদ্রিত হইয়াছে। কলিকাতা কালেক্টরী, কাফি লাইব্রারি, এবং বার বস্ত্রে ১ টাকা মূল্যে বিক্রীত হইতেছে। যাহুল ১০ আনা।

OBSERVATIONS ON RENT LAW.

BY

[BABU HURRO PERSAUD CHATTERJEE.

To be had gratis—Apply with postage one anna to the Author at Kamanpota Bhowanipore in the Suburbs of Calcutta.

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 11th November 1876, at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Chairman to enquire, if the Commissioners desire that the Tramway materials be sold off by auction or otherwise disposed of, and to point out that if a Tramway were laid from Dhurumtollah to Bhowanipore, it would probably prove a profitable enterprise.

2. The Chairman to lay on the table for information a Memo. by Mr. Bradford Leslie setting forth his views in regard to financial arrangements which should be made for completion of drainage works and doubling the water supply, and urging the expediency of completing these works at once.

3. The Chairman to submit for sanction estimate by Engineer, amounting to Rs. 608 for repairing the Air Tube Houses on the Grand Trunk Road.

4. The Chairman to submit for sanction application for purchase of a strip of land measuring one chittack at No. 20, Hanspooker 2nd Lane, for Rs. 80.

5. The Chairman to submit for consideration petition from inhabitants of the undermentioned Streets and Lane for lights:—

1. Blind Lane North of Dwarkanauth Tagore's Street, Jorasanko, (Ward No. 6) for one oil lamp.

2. Ramprasad Saha's Lane (Ward No. 8) for gas.

3. Chowdry's Lane, Shambazar Street (Ward No. 1) for gas and oil lamps.

4. Dewan's Lane (Ward No. 3) for lights and water.

5. Narain Prosad Baboo's Lane (Ward No. 5) for gas.

6. Blind Lane leading from Jugger Nath Sooree's Lane to the west (Ward No. 3) for oil lamp.

7. Moulvie Imdad Ally's Lane (Ward No. 14) for gas lamps.

8. Blind Lane Baug Bazar Street (Ward No. 1) for a gas light.

6. The Chairman to submit for consideration letter from the inhabitants of Goa Bagan (Ward No. 3), requesting that the drain running from Goa Bagan Lane Eastward, along the north side of the premises Nos. 32-1 and 32-2, Beadon Street, and No. 3, Goa Baga Lane, may either be sewered, or the privies which discharge into the drain closed.

7. The Chairman to submit for consideration, letter from Mr. Elias S. Gubboy, representing that the Resolution of the Commissioners fixing Saturdays for Monthly and Quarterly Meetings will prevent his attendance as well as Mr. Ezra's and will practically disfranchise the Hebrew community.

8. Application from Baboo Khettra Mohun Biswas, for a Jute License for premises No. 24, Hara Chundra Mullick's Street.

9. The Chairman to submit for consideration, application for pension from Noor Bukah, estimating clerk, Engineer's Department.

10. The Chairman to lay on the table Memo. by Health-Officer, submitting vital statistics of Town for the month of September 1876.

The Chairman to report that owing to ill-health he is quite unfit for the discharge of the duties of his Office, and to apply for leave for 23 months from the 13th November, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

ROBERT TURNBULL
Secretary to the Corporation.

THE AMRITA-RASA.

A PANACEA FOR VARIOUS MALADIES.

This medicine, the ingredients whereof consist purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of various complicated diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

Several native gentlemen, who after trying in vain all European and Native medicines, have at last been cured by the use of my Amritarasa.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Chronic Fever of all kinds, Chest, Heart and diseases of the Lungs, Spleen, Liver, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Tistula, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Chronic venereal disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Hysteria, Female affections and other complicated diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Price for a phial is Rs. 5 8 0
Banghy postage „ 1 4 0

Hem Chunder Banerjee,
Misirpohar, Benares.

TRANSLATION OF VERNACULAR TESTIMONIALS.

I have "bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool), Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsia, Dysentery and Hysteria, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Honv. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar

Last Byankh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Isaur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured. For the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhushan Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhangra;
Zulah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Pratap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansi liha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Pratap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rana N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensably requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjee,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another bottle.

Dukhina-Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohearakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was brought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul,
Goonotea via Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa, I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhru via Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now. The fever is cured, 3/4th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your wide known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjee,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that R. B. Radha Mohan Mookerjee is cured of a long standing Dyspepsia of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (i. e. a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master, Bansadiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa. His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prasunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was used in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and gonorrhoea from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, and about 12 annas of gonorrhoea are reduced. This last disease is of 25 years standing.

Burneshwar Mookerjee,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This is a most efficacious medicine of Cholera ever discovered. The result appears from my Register already published that more than 90 per cent. cases were cured in 1875.

It is also a sovereign remedy for Sunstroke. This dangerous disease is cured in about half an hour, as if by magic.

The pills does not contain opium, chillies, poison or any intoxicating drug and can be safely used by women advanced in pregnancy and so by infants.

Cost for 50 Pills, which can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Misirpohar, Benares.

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE,
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomiting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHAR DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanskrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidney established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjee's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered. All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjee,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Mohesooddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly sent me. I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talipour Estate.

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The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

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Rs. 15, 19, 23, 26	each.
Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.	
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Restaurants for natives and Europeans now open.

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H. TORIN,

Honorary Secretary.

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NOTICE.

The Oriental Gas Company beg to announce that the price of Gas in Calcutta and Howrah will be reduced to Five Rupees per 1,000 feet from the 1st March next.

J. BLACKBURN,
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January 1st 1876.

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It clears the face from all kinds of pimples, makes the skin soft and smooth and renders the complexion fair and beautiful. It removes freckles, prickly heat and itching eruptions.

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The regular use of this invaluable oil not only cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and ailing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

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Price 7 grains per Rupee or Re. 24 per Tola.
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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, at the HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSY GHOSH'S STREET, CALCUTTA.